



THE ANTIOCH NEWS.



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ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY JULY 18, 1918

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ANTIOCH MEN NOW IN THE SERVICE

Sixty-Six Young Men From
Antioch and Town in Camp
and Over Sea

52 ENTERED IN PAST YEAR

Every since the Antioch Township service flag was dedicated on the Fourth of July, many of our people have been expressing surprise that there were so large a number of our boys already in the service, and the question of "who are they?" is often being asked. In order that the names of the boys may become familiar to all we herewith publish a list, which is as near correct as we are able to make it at this time. However, there may be some name unintentionally omitted, so we are asking our readers to look this list over very carefully and if an omission is noticed to kindly notify us at once as it is the desire of the News as well as the committee in charge of the service flag to keep in touch with each and every Antioch lad in the service.

Lloyd Billett.
Clarence Brogan.
Engene Brown.
James Caple.
Homer Case.
Andrew Cobb.
Zion Cobb.
Ed Cobb.
Oliver Cobb.
Harry Coching.
William Casiday.
William Davis.
Vincent Dupre.
Ilen Drury.
Harold Filveber.
Joe Fernandez.
Bernhard Fields.
Glydo Fields.
Reuben Foreman.
George Garland.
Leslie Garwood.
Frank Gray.
Leland Harris.
John Horan.
Oliver Hunter.
Harold Hughes.
Lewis Horton.
Frank Johnson.
John Kaulf.
Chas. Kennaugh.
Mark Kick.
Walter King.
Clark Kalhorn.
Chris Larson.
Thoral Larson.
George Lewis.
Arthur Mapletorpe.
Harry Message.
John Mueller.
Fred Olson.
George Palmer.
Harry Palmer.
Milton Park.
Ara Patch.
Earl Pittman.
Harry Radtke.
John Rogan.
Owos Joseph Rogan.
William Rozan.
Alonso Ruoyard.
Clifford Smith.
Peter Sorenson.
Ivan Stickles.
Walter Frank Stickles.
Ellis Story.
James Clifford Smith.
Charley Tiffany.
Herbert Trieger.
Dr. John A. Turner.
Lee Waters.
George Waters.
Ray Webb.
Harold Winker.
John Wolf.
Lester Waters.
John Yupp.

Shurtleff, Vickers and Stearns In Race

Among the candidates who filed petitions for nomination with Secretary of State are Edward D. Shurtleff, of Marquette, James H. Vickers of Harvard and Arthur K. Stearns of Lake Bluff for Representative in the General Assembly, from the Eighth Senatorial district, on the republican ticket. Thos. E. Graham also filed on the democratic ticket.

Optimistic Thought.
Honor is the recompense of those who do right without seeking recompense.

Another Antioch Boy Writes From France

Somewhere in France.
June 26, 1918.

Dearest Mother:—
I know you will be anxious to get this letter also to hear from me as we have been moving nearly all the time we have been over here. Its hard to find time to write also anything to write about. You may be know that we can not say anything of our movements or tell about the towns we are in.

We landed here on Decoration day after having a fine trip on the boat, no one got seasick for our boat was like a large hotel. When we landed they gave us a ride in the box cars that they have here, nothing like the Pullmans we ride in at home.

The country is very interesting also the people and everything is about 100 years behind times, but is not in very good shape owing to the fact that these people have been at war for such a long time.

Mother don't forget to give my love and best regards to all the bunch. Tell Mrs. Soules not to be afraid of losing her red headed boarder for we are having a good time over here, although we are not getting fed regular but are getting fat.

Will you find out what Regiment Clarence White is in for I might see him over here. I met all the Grayslake boys they are in the same town with us. I haven't seen Bill Davis since we came over for he is in some other part of this county. Clyde and Ray are still with us and we are feeling fine, for no one is allowed to get sick.

We will be celebrating the Fourth by the time you get this letter.

My address is the same only with the American Expeditionary Force.

Well mother I will have to close and go out and drill. With lots of love and best wishes your loving son,
Corp. J. L. Waters.

New Meat Rulings by the Food Administrator

For the convenience of public eating places the regulations in regard to the serving of beef have been modified as follows: The new regulations going into effect on the twelfth day of July 1918.

Beef in any form (and in more than one form if desired) may be served in public eating places on Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday between the hours of 10:30 a. m. and 5:00 p. m., and on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday between the hours of 5:00 p. m. and 9:00 p. m.

Left over beef must not be served outside of the prescribed hours but should be held until the following day.

There is no restriction whatever on the serving of the following by-products: heads, tongues, tails, livers, hearts, tripe, feet, barreled beef, potted beef, beef loaf, chili con carne, beef trimmings, frankfurter sausage, and bologna sausage.

These regulations will be strictly enforced until further notice and you will therefore be expected to observe them carefully.

United States Food Administration,
Frank M. Hamlin, Local Food Administrator.

J. H. McVey, Assistant Food Administrator for Antioch.

Beware of Defective Fruit Cans

County Food Administrator Gridley wishes to sound a warning to housewives to beware of defective fruit cans and covers.

Upon investigation it was found that seven out of twelve, or 40 per cent, of one lot of Boyd covers for Mason jars were defective. When examined closely small cracks or scratches were found in the thread of the cover which permitted the air to enter the can thereby spoiling the fruit.

One Libertyville lady found small checks around the top of her Foster cans, and after being properly tempered and filled with fruit the can cracked the full length. These checks are about one-half inch in length and seem to go only half through the glass.

Mr. Gridley is of the opinion that it is the work of German spies, and wishes to urge upon the housewives the necessity of closely examining all cans and covers before using, so that the fruit canned may not be a waste.

Which is Real "Judas-Tree?"

Why the name "Judas-tree" for a wholly respectable and worthy tree? The supposition has been that the cords or red hair was the tree upon which Judas hanged himself, and for that reason a few superstitious people will not plant it. But all the older writers on trees of the Bible claim the elder was the one used by the guilty wretch. The Spaniards call the cords "the tree of love."

N. WHITE GIVES DETAIL OF INJURY

Fox Lake Boy, Reported as
Injured, Now in Hospital
In France

PARENTS RECEIVE LETTER

A short time ago the name of Noel E. White of Fox Lake appeared in the equality list under the heading of "severely injured" and from that time on we have all taken a keen interest in his welfare. At that time his parents were notified of his injury, but no details were given. But much to the gratification of his relatives and friends a letter from White himself has now arrived.

It shows he now is in Paris, recovering from the wounds sustained in battle. He is at the Y. M. C. A. headquarters 12 Rue D'Agnesseau, Paris. The letter sent to his parents was dated June 18, and is as follows:

As you see it has been quite a long time since you heard from me. I am having one of the Y. M. C. A. men write for me.

I was hit with a high explosive shell in the right arm causing a compound fracture, and think that I will be laid up about two months. Fortunately my arm is spared and there is no reason why it should not be O. K. again in a little time.

I was wounded about 7:30 p. m. June 14. I am in an excellent hospital, having wonderful care taken of me.

Give my love to all the folks and lots of kisses to mother and father.

Private Noel E. White,
79 Co., 6 reg., U. S. M. C. air E. F.

In Wednesday's Evening American among the list of the severely wounded there appeared the name of Harrison F. Rachew, address given as Round Lake, Ill. However inquiry at that place brings forth the information that the name is not familiar to the people at Round Lake. And it is presumed that he had been employed on some farm in the vicinity at the time of registration. Others seem to think that he may have been one of the railroad gang. At any rate his identity is so far unknown.

S. S. Convention at Hickory

The convention of the Antioch Township Sunday School convention which comprises Antioch, Millburn, Lake Villa and Hickory, was held at the Hickory church last Sunday afternoon.

The same officers were elected, without exception, to serve for another year. They are: Frank Edwards, President; George White, Vice President; Miss Edith Pickles, Secretary; Mrs. Hazel Sibley, Superintendent Secondary Division; Mrs. Wm. F. Ziegler, Teacher's Training; Miss Vivien Bonner, Home Department; Mrs. E. L. Wald, Superintendent Missionary Work.

Each of the Sunday Schools of the district were well represented at the meeting. The convention will be held at Lake Villa in 1919.

Rev. Funston Earns Bond for Church

To work on the farm for wages, buy a Liberty bond, and give it to the church and thus help win the war, is the plan adopted by the Rev. J. W. Funston, pastor of the Embury Methodist Episcopal church, Freeport, formerly of Waukegan, and well known to many Antioch residents. Mr. Funston said he was brought up on a farm and intended to give full return in work for the wages received. He will go to a farm near Galena, Ill.

Match for the Polar Bear.

The only animal in the arctic regions that can successfully fight the polar bear is the walrus. The bears will attack the baby walrus, but are afraid of the long, sharp, ivory tusks of the grown-ups.

Increased Respect.

Mrs. Hawbuck—"Hiram, it takes you twice as long to drive the pigs as it used to." Farmer H—"I know it. You wouldn't expect me to speak harsh to a lot of critters worth \$50 apiece, would you?"—Boston Evening Transcript.

INSANE MAN FOUND ON FRAZIER FARM

Cannot be Induced to Talk
and No Clew as to His
Identity Can be Found

TAKEN TO COUNTY JAIL

Tuesday morning when Walter Frazier went to the barn on the Doda Frazier farm near Hickory he was somewhat surprised to see a man wandering about near the building in an aimless manner. Upon approaching the fellow it was seen that his clothing was soaked and that he had been out in the rain all night.

Realizing that there was something wrong with the fellow the Fraziers gave him food and dry clothing and being unable to gain any information from him they sent for Dr. Warriner, who was equally unsuccessful in getting him to talk. No one could induce him to utter a word and there was nothing about him that would give a clew as to who he was or where he came from.

Upon closely examining the fellow the doctor found indications of insanity and it was decided to turn the case over to the sheriff. He at once removed the stranger to the Lake county jail at Waukegan, and now after forty-eight hours elapsed he frankly admits that this is the most puzzling prisoner that he has ever had.

The fellow appears to be about 35 years old and is stoop shouldered. He would be about six feet tall if he stood erect. His hair had been cut recently and has been shaved within the last two or three days. His hands indicate that he may be engaged in some form of manual labor.

His clothing contained nothing which would shed any light on his identity. He had \$5.50 in cash and a pocket knife. A little celluloid soap box also found in his pocket bore the inscription "Milwaukee souvenir" but this is not regarded as a clew.

Sheriff Griffin has propounded many questions to the fellow but he listens to them with a blank and expressionless countenance. He does not so much as nod or shake his head. The plan of writing out questions has been attempted. Instead of answering the questions the human enigma carefully and painstakingly copies the questions, word for word.

Efforts to converse with the fellow by means of pantomime are equally unsuccessful, for instead of giving any indication of understanding he apes every movement of his questioner.

"I thought at first that he might be deaf and dumb," Sheriff Griffin said, but this would not account for his other actions. He has a good appetite and seems to enjoy smoking his pipe. So far as we have been able to determine there are no bruises on his head or body which might have resulted in this most peculiar condition. He seems to be extremely nervous which makes it seem plausible that he may have been subjected to a terrible mental shock of some kind."

Postal Transportation.

In some parts of Russia the postman rides in a two-wheeled cart drawn by buffaloes. Some journey in sledges, drawn by reindeer, horses, or dogs. In the more remote regions of the Canadas the mails are carried by trains of sleighs, each dragged by three dogs harnessed in single file.

Thought Ownership Changed.

A little boy and his mother were seated across the aisle from me in the car and I asked the mother to let the boy ride with me. After sitting beside me a few minutes, he asked: "Do I belong to you now?"—Exchange.

That Ancient Feeling.

Blobs—"I feel like the oldest man in the world." Slobba—"What are you talking about? You are not a day over thirty." Blobs—"Yes, but I've just been listening to a boy of sixteen tell about things he used to do when he was a kid."

Hookworm.

The full-grown hookworm is about one-third to one-half an inch in length. It is about the thickness of a small hairpin or a No. 30 thread. It looks to the unaided eye very much like a miniature earth worm.

Allendale Boys Cited For Bravery In Battle

In the Chicago Daily News of July 3, there appeared the following paragraph under the heading of "Cited for bravery in France:"

Private Ernest Borah of Chicago bravely and repeatedly carried messages through the shell fire. He volunteered at the risk of his life to bring up ammunition and then led a charge which resulted in the capture of a German Machine gun.

From the same paper under date of July 9, we clipped another article under the head of "American soldiers and officers win distinction." It is as follows:

"One of the most striking of these deeds of heroism was that of Dental Surgeon Weeden C. Osborn of St. Joseph, Mo., who, after being attached to a regiment only a few days, went into action. When Captain Donald E. Duncan of the same city was wounded in the advance on Bourges June 6th, Osborn, who was there aiding the wounded, saw him fall. Though shells were bursting on all sides he ran to his fallen friend, picked him up in his arms, started back and had almost reached a place of shelter with his unconscious burden when a shell, aimed with deadly accuracy, killed both. Lieutenant Osborn received a posthumous award of the American medal for bravery."

The above is the record of two Allendale boys. The first mentioned led Allendale two years ago and is now only eighteen years of age. Osborn after leaving Allendale worked his way through the Northwestern Dental College in Chicago and was practicing his profession in St. Joseph, Mo., when called to the colors.

Allendale naturally feels very proud of the record of these two young men. At the present time there are sixty stars on the Allendale service flag, one gold one.

Emma Ruppert Becomes Bride Of Albert Hasse

On Thursday evening of last week, at the hour of eight o'clock, Miss Emma Ruppert of Belmont became the bride of Mr. Albert Hasse of Lake Geneva, the ceremony taking place at the home of the groom's parents in that city.

The bride was attired in white silk messaline, and the bridal couple was attended by Miss Ella Weideman of Hebron and Mr. Paul Ruppert brother of the bride. The impressive ceremony was witnessed by over sixty relatives and close friends of the contracting parties.

Mr. and Mrs. Hasse are intending to make their future home at Los Angeles, Cal., and their present plans are to leave for that place in about two months. They were the recipients of many beautiful gifts and the best wishes of a host of friends will follow them to their new home.

The bride is very well known in this village having been employed at the Sommerville restaurant for several years, and has many friends in this vicinity who join in wishing the young couple a long and happy wedded life.

Answers to the "B" Question

Yes, Jim Woodman of the Waukegan Gazette, has perhaps solved the problem for us. In answer to our last week's appeal for some expert to come forward and tell us the meaning of the "B" on the oat leaves, Jim immediately got busy and after communicating with "Sherlock" comes back with the answer, that the "B" stands for bread, the oats desiring to be used for that purpose to conserve the wheat. Thanks very much Jim. Our next knotty problem will be handed direct to you for solution.

Then along comes J. C. James, he too had been pondering over the question and had about given up in despair, when all of a sudden a perfectly clear and plausible answer flashed into his mind and he hastened to inform us that in his opinion the much talked of letter did not have anything to do with the war situation, but that the "B" stood for Burbank, and that the plant wizard had "slipped one over us" by evolving a variety of oats bearing his trade mark.

But perhaps all of our readers do not agree with Jim, Sherlock, and Joe. Perhaps they may have a very different idea of the meaning of the letter. If any one else has a suggestion to offer let us hear it.

Later—Another version is that "B" stands for bees, and bees make honey, the implication being that our next winters oatmeal will be sweet enough to eat without sugar.

A PICA.

"And why should I give you a kiss?" "Scientists say a man needs awcots." "What of it?" "I'm going without sugar. Now's your time to encourage patriotism, girls."

NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Our Exchanges Have Many
Items of Different Events
Concerning News.

NEWS OF VARIOUS KIND

An honor flag unfurled in Racine last week has nine gold stars, that many young men having lost their lives in the service.

The village of East Troy, Wis., holds the honor in the War Savings campaign. Their quota was \$14,000 and they subscribed \$32,600.

Does it pay to raise pure bred cattle? At the recent Holstein sale in Milwaukee the average price for 139 females was \$1,732 per head and 36 bulls brought an average of \$5,139 per head.

The Walworth County Agricultural society is offering \$5,300 in purses for the eleven speed events scheduled for the four days of the sixty-ninth annual exhibition which will be held in Elkhorn September 17-20.

Ray Allen, a nineteen-year-old Woodstock lad, who entered the marine service last December, is confined in a hospital in France, suffering from wounds received in the battle of Chateau Thierry.

As a result of the efforts extended by the Woodstock Community and Community club two hundred business and professional men of that city have offered their services to the farmers residing in that locality. Good for Woodstock.

"There are 431 acres of wheat in the town of Geneva this year," according to Elmer Cowie, assessor of the town. "This is a very large increase in the usual amount raised. Two years ago there were not over 20 raised in the whole town."

Will Hennie, a farmer, residing near Richmond, was attacked and gored by an enraged bear one day last week with the result that the unfortunate man died from the effects of the injuries received. The bear, a show hog weighed 740 pounds and is worth about \$500.

Quantities of sugar aggregating 917-314 pounds were ordered taken from the Waukegan Pure Food company and the White Rock Mineral Springs company of Waukegan as the result of decisions made in the cases of the two concerns by federal food administrator, Herbert Hoover.

The report was current about East Troy that Glenn Kurtzke was coming home on account of having lost his hearing. In a letter received Sunday he states that he has fully recovered, having gained 37 pounds since being discharged from the hospital, and is only slightly deaf in one ear as a result of his illness.

Lindley Scholarships Awarded

County Superintendent of Schools T. A. Simpson has completed tabulating the results of the recent examinations and on Tuesday announced the winners of the Lindley scholarships.

These scholarships are issued each year to the pupil making the highest marks in the final examinations in their respective townships. They entitle the holder to a four years course in any normal school in the state.

The scholarship in Antioch township was this year won by Emilio Forbrick of the Grass Lake school. And the Lake Villa scholarship goes to Harriet Wald.

The winner of the Antioch scholarship also had the honor of being among the twenty-five highest in the entire county.

To Revive Corks.

After corks have been used a while they sometimes become so compressed that the contents of the bottle leak out. This may be remedied by putting the corks in boiling water and leaving them until the water cools.

Teacher's Rebuke.

"What are you doing here?" the teacher. "I was watching the nuts of this rose unfold," said the boy. "Don't you know you ought to be in the house studying your book?" said the teacher.

WILSON VETOES \$2.40 WHEAT

Says Patriotic Farmers Do Not
Need Increase to Stimulate
Production.

WOULD ADD TO LIVING COST

Arbitrary Basis Is Not Fair to the
Producer or Consumer, Asserts
President in Message
to Congress.

Washington, July 15.—President Wilson vetoed on Friday the annual agricultural appropriation bill, containing an amendment increasing the price of wheat to \$2.40 per bushel. Members of congress from wheat-growing states will make a fight to pass the bill over the veto, but indications are that the wheat-price provisions will be eliminated. The president's message said the increase in the price of wheat would add \$2 to the cost of a barrel of flour, and would add \$387,000,000 to the price of the 900,000,000 bushel crop of 1918 wheat.

The president's message follows: "I regret to return without my signature so important a measure as H. R. 9054, entitled 'An Act Making Appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1919; but I feel constrained to do so because of my earnest dissent from the point of view of principle as well as wise expediency, from the provisions of that part of section 14 which prescribes a uniform minimum price for No. 2 northern spring wheat of \$2.40 a bushel.

"I dissent upon principle because I believe that such legislative price provisions are insupportable, of being administered in a way that will be advantageous either to the producer or to the consumer, establishing as they do arbitrary levels which are quite independent of the normal market conditions.

"It is evident that the present method of determining the price to be paid for wheat has had the most stimulating effect upon production, the estimated crop of spring wheat for this year exceeding all high records in a very remarkable and gratifying way. By an overwhelming majority of the farmers of the United States the price administratively fixed has been regarded as fair and liberal, and objections to it have come only from those sections of the country where, unfortunately, it has in recent years proved impossible to rely upon climatic conditions to produce a full crop of wheat and where, therefore, many disappointments to the farmer have proven to be unavoidable.

"Personally, I do not believe that the farmers of the country depend upon the stimulation of price to do their utmost to serve the nation and the world at this time of crisis by exerting themselves to an extraordinary degree to produce the largest and best crops possible. Their patriotic spirit in this matter has been worthy of all praise and has shown them playing a most admirable and gratifying part in the full mobilization of the resources of the country.

"To a very greatly increased production of wheat they have added an increased production of almost every other important grain, so that our granaries are likely to overflow, and the anxiety of the nations arrayed against Germany with regard to their food supplies has been relieved.

"The administrative method of agreeing upon a fair price has this very great advantage, which any element of rigidity would in large part destroy—namely, the advantage of flexibility, of rendering possible at every stage and in the view of every change of experience a readjustment which will be fair alike to producer and consumer.

"A fixed minimum price of \$2.40 a bushel would, it is estimated, add \$2 a barrel to the price of flour; in other words, raise the price of flour from the present price of \$10.50 to \$12.50 at the mill; and inasmuch as we are anticipating a crop of approximately 900,000,000 bushels of wheat, this increase would be equivalent to the immense sum of \$387,000,000.

"Such an increase in the price of wheat in the United States would force a corresponding increase in the price of Canadian wheat.

"The increase would also add very materially to the cost of living, and there would inevitably ensue an increase in the wage paid in practically every industry in the country. These added financial and economic difficulties, affecting practically the whole world, cannot, I assure, have been in contemplation by the congress in passing this legislation.

"WOODROW WILSON."

Exchange 500,000 Captives.
Bern, July 15.—More than 500,000 invalid and sick prisoners of war of different nationalities have been exchanged and repatriated through Switzerland since the beginning of the war, according to official statistics.

Kuchemann "Sick of It All."
Amsterdam, July 15.—Dr. Richard Kuchemann will go to Switzerland for his vacation. A Berlin dispatch says he will be glad to get a bit of rest. He was quoted as saying to his wife: "I am sick of it all."

LADY WINNIFRED PENNOYER



Lady Winnifred Pennoyer, widow of Viscount Ingestre and formerly Lady Winnifred Constance Ingestre, who was recently married to Richard Pennoyer of California, secretary to the American embassy in London. She is a sister of Viscount Agley and mother of the young heir to the earl of Shrewsbury.

DRYS WIN TEST VOTE

RULING OF CHAIR IS DEFEATED
36 TO 33.

"Bone Dry" Prohibition of Manufacture
and Sale of Intoxicants
Expected to Pass.

Washington, July 12.—"Bone dry" prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor throughout the United States for the remainder of the war will go into effect on January 1 next unless President Wilson defeats the proposed action of congress. The road to immediate passage of the measure, for which the prohibitionists have been fighting for several months, was cleared on Wednesday when the senate, by a vote of 36 to 33, went on record in favor of attaching the nation-wide wartime prohibition rider to the pending agricultural extension bill. By this vote the senate reversed the chair's ruling, holding the rider out of order.

The indications are that the senate will adopt the prohibition amendment by an even larger majority.

The concurrence of the house is regarded as a foregone conclusion, inasmuch as that body has indicated the move for war prohibition by adopting an amendment to the pending bill designed to suspend the liquor traffic.

BAGGED 4,102 HUN PLANES

British Give Enemy's Air Losses During Year Ending July 1—England Lost 1,121 Machines.

London, July 15.—British airmen brought down 4,102 hostile machines during the year ending July 1, the British press bureau announced on Saturday. During the same period the British lost 1,121 planes.

The bureau declared that British aerial superiority is continuously growing and that the American output will give the allies a "very great advantage."

"During the year ending July 1 British airmen on the west front destroyed 2,150 hostile airplanes and drove down 1,033 out of control," the statement said.

"In the same period naval aviators, co-operating, shot down 623. The total of ours missing was 1,121.

"On the Italian front, during the last quarter, the British destroyed 305 enemy planes and drove down six out of control; on the Saloniki front, in the last half year, we destroyed 21 and drove down 13; in Egypt and Palestine, from March to June, we destroyed 26 and drove down 15."

COLUMBIA FLOATS TO PEKIN

Excursion Boat, on Which 85 Persons Lost Lives, Rises to Surface While Workers Are on Board.

Peoria, Ill., July 13.—Like some ghost craft come to strike fear with its hoary outlines, the steamer Columbia, which crumpled up in the Illinois river last Saturday with more than 600 persons aboard, rose abruptly out of its grave Thursday afternoon and floated almost to the water front of Peoria, 85 of whose citizens lost their lives in the wreck. When finally the wreck stopped and was hoisted by rescue workers two more bodies were recovered. Coroner Curry and Sheriff Wilson, together with 15 or more workers, were aboard the Columbia when it suddenly popped to the surface. There was a hasty scramble to quit the vessel and all reached small boats in safety.

Launch Six Ships in Day.

Portland, Ore., July 14.—A world's record for the number of large ships launched at any one time was established here when the U. S. Standiford Construction corporation sent six wooden hulls into the water.

Want Huns Interned.

London, July 14.—Demanding a "clean sweep" in interling enemy aliens, London citizens on Saturday staged the biggest demonstration in Trafalgar square since the beginning of the war.

U. S. TAKES OVER ALL WIRE LINES

Senate Adopts Measure Giving
President Control of Telegraph and Telephone.

VOTE ON BILL, 46 TO 16

Attempts Made to Except Phones and
Press Lines Defeated—Senate
to Meet Mondays and
Thursdays.

Washington, July 16.—By a vote of 46 to 16, the senate Saturday night adopted the resolution, already passed by the house, empowering the president to take over the telegraph and telephone wires.

All attempts to limit the power of the president were defeated and the bill passed in the form denominated by Mr. Wilson and his cabinet.

The senate entered into a unanimous consent agreement to recess three days at a time until August 26 and during that time to transact nothing but routine morning business.

Senator Watson of Indiana proposed an amendment to exempt telephone wires from public control. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 41 to 20. Another amendment by Senator Watson to exempt press wires was voted down, 39 to 21.

The resolution follows:

"Resolved, That the president during the continuance of the present war, is authorized and empowered, whenever he shall deem it necessary for the national security or defense, to supervise or to take possession and assume control of any telegraph, telephone, marine cable or radio system or systems, or any part thereof, and to operate the same in such manner as may be helpful or desirable for the duration of the war, which supervision, possession, control, or operation shall not extend beyond the date of the proclamation by the president of the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of peace.

"Provided, That just compensation shall be made for such supervision, possession, control or operation, to be determined by the president; and if the amount thereof, so determined by the president, is unsatisfactory to the person entitled to receive the same, such person shall be paid 75 per cent of the amount so determined by the president and shall be entitled to sue the United States to recover such further sum as, added to said 75 per cent, will make up such amount as will be just compensation therefor, in the manner provided for by section twenty-four, paragraph twenty, and section one hundred and forty-five of the judicial code.

"Provided further, That nothing in this act shall be construed to amend, repeal, impair, or affect existing laws or powers of the states in relation to taxation or the lawful police regulation of the several states, except wherein such laws, powers or regulations may affect the transmission of government communications or the use of stocks and bonds by such system or systems."

U. S. OBSERVES BASTILLE DAY

Big Demonstrations in New York and
Chicago—General Foch Sends
Message.

New York, July 16.—A monster demonstration by a vast audience in Madison Square garden on Sunday was the culminating event of the day's celebration here of France's national holiday, commemorating the fall of the Bastille.

General Foch's message read as follows: "We are celebrating today the anniversary of our independence and we are fighting for that of the whole world. After four years of struggle the plans of the enemy for domination are stopped. He sees the number of his adversaries increase each day and the young American army bring into the battle a valor and a faith without equal. Is not this a sure pledge of the definite triumph of a just cause?"

Chicago, July 16.—The fall of the Bastille echoed through Chicago on Sunday. Its echoes rolled sonorously through the streets. They mingled with the thunder of salutes from warships. They hovered amid the drum beats of "La Marseillaise," as the tricolor crept aloft in Grant park before the eyes of 50,000.

With the American Forces in France, July 16.—On all the American fronts in France United States soldiers Sunday joined their French comrades in enthusiastically celebrating the French fête.

The parade was reviewed by President Poincaré, who was accompanied by Gen. John J. Pershing.

Italy Reduces Generals.

Rome, July 16.—A military bulletin decries the retirement, with loss of rank and pay, of Generals Cadorna, Parro and Capello. General Diaz has been decorated with the grand cordon of the Military Order of Saint.

Huns Kill Five Belgians.

Amsterdam, July 16.—Five Belgian peasants were killed and 15 were injured by German soldiers during a riot in the city market at Brussels. The trouble resulted from German officers requisitioning vegetables.

MAJ. BENNETT CLARK



A new photograph of Maj. Bennett Clark of the National army, son of speaker Champ Clark of the house of representatives.

VICTORY IS CLAIMED

BOLSHEVIKI DRIVE CZECHS FROM
SIBERIAN CITIES.

Armed Trains Shell Towns—Enemy
Reported Retreating Before
Counter Offensive.

London, July 13.—Bolshevik forces have taken the offensive against the Czech-Slovak army in the Volga region and the government troops have won a great success, says a Russian official statement received here by wire from Moscow. The Czech-Slovaks in Siberia also are reported to be retreating before a counter-offensive of the Russian bolsheviks.

The communication, which was sent out by the department of military operation of the people's commissariat of war, reads:

"July 9.—Czech-Slovak front: After preparations for an offensive our troops have reached a great success. Almost without loss we took Syzran (70 miles south of Simbirsk) and Bugulma (130 miles northwest of Ufa). The Czech-Slovaks and White guards fled in disorder in the direction of Samara. We are reaching Stavropol (in Caucasus), Yaroslavl (100 miles northeast of Moscow) and Rybinsk (52 miles northwest of Yaroslavl)."

"An armed train has violently shelled towns occupied by the White guard, who are fleeing in panic over the River Volga. Detachments led to Rybinsk, where they tried to raise a mutiny. Measures have been taken against them.

"Eastern sector: Czech-Slovaks after occupying Tchesnadrinsk, now are retreating before a counter-offensive of the councils' troops."

"T. R.'S" SON BAGS AIRPLANE

Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt Brings Down
German Machine Northwest of
Chateau Thierry.

With the American Forces on the Marne, July 12.—Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt, son of ex-President Roosevelt, brought down his first German airplane in a fight north of Chateau Thierry. Lieutenant Roosevelt with three other pilots was flying at a height of 5,000 yards eight miles inside the German lines when the machines became separated. Soon after Roosevelt saw three planes which he thought were his companions, and started to join them. He was approaching the machines from the rear when he saw his mistake, for the planes were German. The American opened fire and after 50 shots tracers penetrated the fuselage of the nearest German machine and it went into a spinning nose dive, falling through the clouds 2,000 yards below.

BIG ROUND-UP NETS 5,000

Hundreds Seized at Cub Baseball
Park in Chicago—Movies and Bill-
Hard Halls Combed for Men.

Chicago, July 13.—More than 5,000 men of draft age were seized on Thursday as suspects by agents of the department of justice in the greatest round-up of slackers in the city's history. The drive was prosecuted by federal operatives and the police. The scene of the first raid was the Cubs' baseball park.

Hundreds who could not produce registration cards were rushed to nearby police stations.

Meanwhile other details of police and secret service men entered hotels, barber shops, saloons, motion picture houses—every place, in fact, where men of draft age might be found—while the streets similarly were combed.

Concrete Boat Is Launched.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 14.—With pomp and ceremony as though it were a battleship of the line, the Concrete, the first motor-propelled concrete boat ever constructed, was launched in the Monongahela river Saturday afternoon.

Berlin Tells of Air Victories.

Berlin, July 16.—An official statement says: "During June, 408 hostile airplanes and 62 balloons were shot down. Two hundred and seventeen of the former are in our possession. We lost 153 airplanes and 51 balloons."

U. S. TROOPS HELP BRITISH IN RUSSIA

Allies Occupy Whole of Murman
Coast—Bolshevik Officials
Flee.

RUSSIANS ORDER ALLIES OUT

Foreign Minister in Moscow Demands
That English Withdraw Army
Without Delay—Czech-Slo-
vak Soldiers Take Kazan.

London, July 17.—American and British troops have occupied the whole of the Murman coast, in northern Russia, says a dispatch received Monday from Moscow to the Central News agency by way of Amsterdam.

After capturing Kem, a railroad station on the White sea coast, the dispatch adds, the American and British forces advanced toward Torok, the Russian bolshevik authorities having withdrawn to Nirok.

The commanders of the entire allied forces have issued an appeal to the population on the Murman coast requesting help against Germany and Finland. It is declared that the Murman coast is Russian territory under the protection of the entire powers.

Meanwhile the Germans are making a desperate attempt to control the Murman coast. They need the harbors for submarine bases now that Zebrugge has been closed and Ostend rendered of little value, while the British mine fields make it ever more difficult for their submarines to reach the Atlantic.

The total German force in Russia is 32 German and 16 Austrian divisions, composed mainly of old and inferior men.

M. Tchitcherine, the Russian foreign minister, has addressed a note to Great Britain, demanding that the British detachments now on the Murman coast be re-embarked without delay.

Czech-Slovak troops have captured the city of Kazan, 430 miles east of Moscow, an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen says. It is reported from Moscow. The city was taken after the bolsheviks had put up violent resistance.

McADOO STOPS SPECULATION

American Secretary of the Treasury
Takes Steps to Prevent Gam-
bling in Exchange.

Rome, July 17.—A note issued by the semi-official Stefani agency says that William G. McAdoo, American secretary of the treasury, has advised the Italian ministry of finance that measures have been taken to prevent speculation in Italian exchange in the United States. All matters concerning Italian purchases in America also have been settled for a long period. Credits will be opened in the United States, with the object of absorbing offers of Italian lire there in accordance with rules reached by common agreement.

450 BATTLEPLANES SHIPPED

Deliveries of New Liberty Motors Up
to July 5 Are 2,514, Says
Baker.

Washington, July 17.—Four hundred and fifty American-built battleplanes have been sent abroad or delivered at ports for shipment on July 5, the date of the latest complete official report reaching the war department. In announcing this figure on Monday, Secretary Baker disclosed also that deliveries of Liberty motors of all classes on the same date had reached 2,514.

HAITI JOINS WAR ON HUNS

Declaration Is Voted Unanimously by
the Council of State, Says
a Dispatch.

Port au Prince, Haiti, July 17.—The council of state, acting in accordance with the legislative powers given it under the new Haitian constitution, has unanimously voted the declaration of war upon Germany demanded by the president of the republic.

House Adjourns Till August 18.

Washington, July 17.—Following the lead of the senate the house reached a unanimous consent agreement to adjourn in a service of three-day recesses until August 18. The agreement was presented in formal form by Minority Leader Claude Kitchin and was not finally passed upon until an hour had been consumed in debate. The agreement provides that the house shall meet Mondays and Thursdays and shall adjourn immediately after the prayer and the reading of the Journal.

Deny Aid to Mooney.

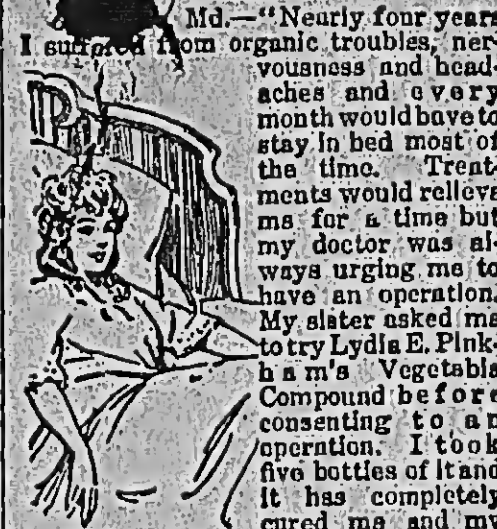
San Francisco, July 17.—A petition for a writ of probable cause, designed to keep Thomas J. Mooney out of the penitentiary until his case could be acted on by Governor Stephens, was denied by the supreme court.

Lumber Director Chosen.

Washington, July 17.—J. H. Kirby of Houston, Tex., has been appointed lumber administrator of the Emergency Fleet corporation, to administer all activities of the shipbuilding program connected with lumber.

DOCTOR URGED AN OPERATION

Instead I took Lydia E. Pink-
ham's Vegetable Compound
and Was Cured.



It is only natural for any woman to dread the thought of an operation. So many women have been restored to health by this famous remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, after an operation has been advised that it will pay any woman who suffers from such ailments to consider trying it before submitting to such a trying ordeal.

Will Pay One Dollar Each for Bristle
and Dry scalp each for Bristle and
to West, 641 Engineers Bldg., Cleveland.

England has a rat-killing crusade.

Comfort Baby's Skin

When red, rough and itching with hot
baths of Cuticura Soap and touches of
Cuticura Ointment. This means sleep
for baby and rest for mother. For
free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept.
X, Boston." At druggists and by mail,
Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Nothing matters but victory.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of
CASTORIA, that famous old remedy
for infants and children, and see that it
bears the
Signature of *Dr. J. C. Williams*
In Use for Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Make Fun of "Hymn of Hate."

"The German 'Hymn of Hate' is said to become one of England's national songs," writes Maj. Eric Fisher Wood in "The Notebook of an Intelligence Officer." "Just as decisive 'Yankee Doodle,' first composed and played by the musicians of British troops early in the American revolution, was later, on the occasion of their final surrender at Yorktown, played at them by the bands of the Continental army, and subsequently became one of America's national songs, having today a popularity rivaled only by 'Dixie.' It is truly an extraordinary sight to see a British regiment on the march singing the 'Hymn of Hate' at the top of their lungs and at the chorus to hear some clear tenor voice sing out, 'Whom do we hate?' and then the whole battalion's reply in a voice of thunder—'England.'"

Same as United States.

Two privates had been discussing the French language. Silence fell between them for a minute, when one spoke up and asked: "Say, what's camouflage in French?"

The unexpected seldom happens to show up at a boarding house for dinner.

Cowards sing at night because they are afraid. Women laugh at love for the same reason.

The Balance

as between POSTUM
and other TASTY
beverages
is in favor of the
**Wholesome,
Healthful
drink.**

POSTUM

is all this and more.
It's most delicious.
Besides there's no
waste, and these
are days when one
should save. Try
**INSTANT
POSTUM**

HOW THE U. S. NAVY BUYS ITS SUPPLIES

Purchasing Department, Under Admiral McGowan, Has Met All Tests Successfully—Centralization the Chief Merit of the System—Complimented for Efficiency After Investigation by Congress.

Washington.—A business concern which can increase its turnover 2,500 per cent in 12 months without radical changes in method would seem to be a pretty sound organization.

Amid all the expansion of government activities due to war, with far-reaching changes in methods of conducting business, reorganizations, increase in personnel, and addition of wholly new departments, one big business agency of the government has changed not at all, except in magnitude. That agency is the bureau of supplies and accounts of the navy, which purchases practically everything required by the navy except armor plate, guns, and shells. It feeds and clothes the navy, buys its steel, metals, lumber, textiles, and chemicals, provides transportation for the navy's supplies, coats its ships, and pays its officers and men. During the last year this bureau has been greatly enlarged by the addition of new officers, technical experts from civil life, and clerical workers, but its organization and methods have fully met all tests of war and have required practically no change, says the New York Times.

After thorough investigation, congress recently declared this great business office of the navy to be notable for efficiency, as well as one of the biggest business enterprises in the United States.

There are two reasons for the efficiency—an excellent business system and an excellent business man. Admiral McGowan, who first became identified with the navy's purchasing affairs four years ago, after demonstrating his ability as purchasing officer for the American fleet when it went around the world.

Its Chief Merit

The chief point of merit in the navy's purchasing system is centralization. All its supply activities are administered from Washington, no matter how widely the American fleet may be scattered over the world. Ships are provisioned in the West Indies, sailors are provided with warm winter clothing for destroyer service in the submarine zone around the British Isles, coal is dispatched to ships in the Philippines, nitrates are brought from Chile, clothing is manufactured in New York and Norfolk, stores are carried at innumerable points ready for delivery to ships at instant notice. Yet all activities center in Washington, and navy supply business is not only kept under the eyes of a few executives, but is expedited by a fine working spirit.

Next to centralization and this fine working spirit, probably the most important element in the system is publicity in dealing with the supply of the navy's innumerable needs. Under pressure of war other departments have found it expedient to set aside the normal peace-time methods of purchasing under competitive bids, but the navy has adhered to the method of open bidding, with full publicity, on the principle that the public, contributing war funds by taxation, has a right to know exactly and in the fullest detail how its money is being expended.

Another principle the navy adheres to is that war demands should be met by the peace-time system of purchasing. Great as war demands are, they call simply for an increase in volume of business—not a change in the fundamental method of conducting business. If the method has been properly worked out in peace, it will meet the exigencies of war.

Directed by McGowan.

If every institution is the length and shadow of one man, as Emerson said, then the bureau of supplies and accounts today reflects the personality of Admiral McGowan. When the bureau transacted its affairs with 28 people, he knew them all, and they worked under his eye every day, helped by the optimism and energy which he radiates. After a year of war, with his organization approaching 1,000 people, he still knows them all and sees them frequently, and maintains the original spirit of organization by making unlimited demands upon each individual for work, according to his or her capacity, with unstinted commendation for all good work, whether the job be great or small.

When the strength of the navy was about 64,000 officers and enlisted men the bureau of supplies and accounts did all its purchasing and transportation through naval officers of the paymaster's corps. When war came, and activities increased by several hundred per cent monthly, the organization was strengthened by taking on about a dozen civilian experts from business life, men who gladly resigned good positions and large salaries with private business concerns to don Uncle Sam's uniform and work day and night for the comparatively slender salaries of naval officers.

Other purchasing departments of the government met their early war problems by enlisting advisory committees of business experts, who investigated given problems outside, compiled facts, made arrangements, and offered suggestions. The navy, on the contrary, took its civilian experts in bodily, put them into uniform,

and made them part of the organization.

The navy needed steel for war, thousands upon thousands of tons of it, for construction and other purposes. It got a steel expert, S. R. Fuller, who resigned from a big Chicago railway supply concern and went to work in the bureau of supplies and accounts supervising the purchase of structural steel forgings and castings for ships and shipyards.

Gathers in Experts

The navy needed cotton—millions of yards of canvas, duck, drill, sheetings, and uniform cloth. It got W. E. Hooper, a cotton mill executive, who immediately severed all connections in his industry, sold his cotton mill interests, invested the money in Liberty bonds, and came into the bureau.

The navy needed transportation on sea and land. All the problems of chartering ships for a world-wide distribution of supplies, coal, and provisions going out to the fleet, and private and shell companies back in naval vessels were placed in charge of Benjamin T. Young, an expert on ship chartering and ocean transport, who severed his connection with a big New York shipping concern for the period of the war. Transportation on land was taken over by O. M. Ellsworth, who left a remunerative position with a big railway system to enter Uncle Sam's service.

The navy needed chemicals, and Donald Riley came from a large chemical concern to take charge of this department. It needed industrial accounting, and a great accounting machinery concern made arrangements whereby C. S. Ashdown took that activity in hand, giving all his time to the development of accounting systems as the bureau's transactions multiplied again and again. A department to deal with foodstuffs was provided under F. A. Tillman; another dealing with lumber under C. M. Morford; and another dealing with leather and allied materials under J. W. McIntosh.

The general standard of ability set by the navy for its civilian experts is that each man must be worth several times what the navy pays him in salary, and that he must come into the organization for the period of the war absolutely. "Outside talent with inside control" is the principle followed, and this has worked so well that the navy has never been obliged to seek advisory service outside its own or-

MAKES NEW KIND OF MEAT



On the top floor of 641 Washington street, New York city, is one of the most interesting kitchens in the world, presided over by a Chinese woman doctor. She recently spent six months in a trip to China to study and analyze the soy bean. Dr. Yaniel Klu, for that is her name, says that the protein contained in the soy bean is equal to that of meat and is of great value to persons who cannot safely eat meat. It is a replacer of meat—a sort of vegetable cheese. It forms no acid. It is an alkaline form of protein. Combined with hash or any form of meat, it forms a wonderful food for diabetics, as the curd contains no starch. When you eat "chop suey," "chow mein" and other dishes in Chinese restaurants, the salty black sauce served with the food is made from soy beans. It is by no means simply a condiment. It is as nutritious as a meat gravy. Excellent cheese can also be made from them. Doctor Klu says that she can make Roquefort cheese that smells and looks like the real thing. She says further that as the public becomes educated to the oblong "soy" it will take its place at the head of the procession of American products. In all the world there is not a more misunderstood vegetable than the soy bean, says Doctor Klu.

ganization. Growth has been entirely from within out.

Can See Bids Opened

In Sanda court, the bureau's temporary structure in the central court of the state, war and navy building, a room is provided which can be entered by anyone without pass, question, or formality. There is an open door, entered from the street, giving access to a room called "The Public's Room," and there any person interested in offering a bid on navy supplies or wishing to see that bids are opened fairly can go and watch all transactions. Employees engaged in opening the thousands of bids received daily work in open view of any person who wants to enter this room. As fast as bids are opened the amounts of each item are posted in books and placed upon counters, where anyone may examine them, learning all the facts about the prices bid by competitors.

Admiral McGowan's views on publicity for government purchases are very pronounced.

"In handling other people's money things must not only be right," he says, "but they must look right." And the best way of having them look right in his belief, is to let the public supervise operations to the utmost extent. Only in war has the navy found it necessary to keep any information about its purchases confidential, and even in war secrecy is necessary for but a very small fraction of the purchasing, where knowledge of details might afford assistance to the enemy.

Centralized purchasing with a well-planned organization has made it possible for the navy to increase its turnover many thousands per cent, not merely without congestion or other difficulties, but with actual increase in incomes and efficiency. As purchases have grown larger and more numerous they have been handled with greater speed and at lower cost.

Quality Safeguarded

And with growth and magnitude there has been every care to safeguard the quality of supplies purchased for the navy. When we entered the war confusion existed in commodity markets, and there was apparent shortage of wool and other supplies. It was believed for a time that navy specifications would have to be revised, with a lowering of quality. But the bureau of supplies and accounts took a determined stand on that point. Very often, in view of assumed conditions, it looked like a stiff-necked stand against reasonableness. Despite a wide-spread belief among textile men that navy uniforms would have to be made partly of shoddy, if the enormous requirements were to be promptly met, the bureau refused to consider any lowering of its standards for uniform cloth, and, through the department of agriculture, secured actual figures regarding the available wool stock in this country at that time. This survey not only proved that there was ample wool in the country for military purposes, but checked a wildly rising market. The same stand has been taken on food for our sailors, coal for battle-ships, and practically every article required by the navy.

"The best that is humanly possible," says Admiral McGowan, "is none too good for the men at the front, whether they be in the army or navy. I hold myself personally accountable to every father, and every mother, and every wife, and every sweetheart, that the men I have my supervision and care over are as well clothed and as well fed as it is possible for them to be. I acknowledge that as a personal responsibility resting on me, I freely acknowledge it; excuses are not receivable, and alibis are not accepted. What we want for the navy is the best!"

SEEKS SERVICE FOR REVENGE

Harold Bowen Saw "Red" When He Heard Brother Had Been Wounded in France.

Sloux Falls, S. D.—When Harold Bowen of Hartford, S. D., was advised that his brother, William Bowen, had been wounded while on the firing line in France with other American troops, he immediately commenced to see "red," and hastened to Sloux Falls in an effort to be assigned to early service in France so he could avenge the wounding of his brother.

Harold Bowen was a selective draft man, and stood well down the list. He appealed to the local exemption board in Sloux Falls and begged to be accepted into the service at once, out of his turn, in order that he could get to France with the least possible delay so he could kill a few Germans.

His plea was accepted by the members of the exemption board, and young Bowen departed to undergo training at Camp Lewis, Wash., preliminary to being sent to the battle line in France.

At five o'clock Monday night the Germans were heavily shelling the American forces, but were getting shell for shell in return, and their fire seemed to be diminishing.

The French general commanding the group of armies on this sector sent it congratulatory message to the American general commanding the forces which beat back the enemy.

Many German prisoners were taken.

German Mowed Down.

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U. S. TROOPS DRIVE Foe ACROSS MARNE IN GREAT BATTLE

Capture 1,500 Germans Who Crossed River—Smoke Cloud Used by Foe.

AMERICANS GAIN GROUND IN FIERCE COUNTER-ATTACK

Artillery and Machine Guns Mow Down Waves of Huns Between Chateau Thierry and Massiges—French and Italians Smash Attack Near Reims—Kaiser Opened Great Drive With Heavy Bombardment of High Explosive and Gas Shells—Yankees Wear Gas Masks During Battle—French Commander Praises Pershing's Fighters.

With the American Army on the Marne, July 10.—In a magnificent counter-attack the American troops hurled the Germans back across the Marne in the curve in the river west and southwest of Jaulgonne. Fifteen thousand Germans faced the Americans at two o'clock in the morning, at night there were no Germans across the Marne. The Yankees inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. Many Germans were drowned in the river.

U. S. Men Take 1,500 Germans.

Disaster, dealt by Americans, overtook the Germans on the Marne toward the end of the first day of their 50-mile drive, launched at dawn between Chateau Thierry and Massiges.

The German prisoners captured in the counter-attack by the Americans at the bend on the Marne number between 1,000 and 1,500. They include a complete brigade staff.

The Americans hurled the Germans back three kilometers (one and seven-eighths miles), on a front of seven kilometers (four and three-eighths miles).

Yanks Restore Positions.

London, July 10.—The American troops yielded slightly to the Germans between the town of Possey and the River Sur-Melle, which empties into the Marne just east of Mezy, but restored their positions by counter-attacks, according to a dispatch to the Central News.

Germans Are Routed by Yanks.

With the American Army on the Marne, July 10.—A strong American counter-attack south of the Marne river bend completely upset the Germans, who broke in retreat.

The American troops drove the enemy back all the way to the railway, shelling the Marne in the region southwest of Jaulgonne. This position now is being held.

The French general commanding the group of armies on this sector sent it congratulatory message to the American general commanding the forces which beat back the enemy.

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for a time from view. The low visibility also aided the enemy in his operations.

Reports from Vaux indicate that the Americans had advanced their line in this region in the face of the determined enemy attack.

The advance extended approximately 700 yards, but the Americans subsequently withdrew to their original line for strategic reasons.

The American barrage here broke up the enemy waves and drove them back in confusion.

Huns Advance in Close Rank.

It is clear that the German attack in the Vaux region completely broke down under the American counter-attack.

The American machine gunners here let the enemy come close to their positions and then opened a deadly fire into the advancing close formations of Germans.

The Americans and their French comrades have resisted the enemy to the utmost and are continuing this character of resistance.

Shortly after eleven o'clock one of the American infantry regiments launched a counter-attack in the region of Conde.

Reports received here on the fighting to the east of Reims said that the enemy made no progress there.

In the Conde region, however, before the American counter-attack, the German advance appeared to have eliminated the river salient.

Attack All Along Marne.

The operation at Vaux appeared to be a feint, for soon after it began the Germans attacked all along the Marne, where they were gallantly opposed by more of the American troops and the French.

The Germans succeeded in crossing the Marne at three places—at Mezy, at Jaulgonne and at La Bretonniere farm, north of Possey.

The first crossing was made at the peak of the big river bend. The American machine gunners and infantrymen fought and died where they stood here.

The German attack came after a most violent bombardment of high explosives and gas shells throughout the night.

When the enemy infantry appeared the Americans swarmed out and met them with a rain of machine gun bullets.

The Americans wore their gas masks as they fought the attacking Germans.

Allied Line Unbroken.

Paris, July 10.—The great German offensive, advertised as their supreme effort to break the allied line and obtain a German victory, opened Monday morning.

The net result of the first day's battle has been less than that which the Germans achieved on the fatal day of any previous major offensive.

The allied line is not broken at any point. It has been bent backward for short distances at some points, but much of this ground already has been recovered.

Attack Made on 50-Mile Line.

The attack was made on a line more than 50 miles in extent from Chateau Thierry to Mala de Massiges, far to the east of Reims.

The official report issued by the war office says the American troops bore the brunt of the attack on the wide front between Possey and Dormans.

Germans Cross Marne.

The Germans succeeded in crossing the Marne at several points. They engaged in desperate struggles with the Americans at Reilly, Courteux and Passy.

The American counter-attacks, organized immediately after the Germans had driven back the first line in the opening dash, pressed the enemy back to the Marne. There the American line is holding.

Italians and French Hold.

Between Dormans and Reims the allied line has been pressed back slightly, but the combined French and Italian forces are holding firmly on the line of Chantillon-sur-Marne, Clichery, Marfaux and Baillly.

East of Reims the German effort was a complete failure. The official report says he hit against an "irreducible defense." Repeated efforts at Prunay and Les Marquises and in the region to the north of Presnes and Somain brought him nothing.

German Losses Terrible.

Dispatches from the front say that the Germans suffered terrible losses at every point along the front. Hundreds of their dead were piled in the Marne when the allied machine gunners swept the pontoon bridges on which the enemy was attempting to cross the river.

Over 500 Prisoners Taken.

Paris, July 13.—The French troops struck a heavy blow at the German line on the Meuse front.

Attacking on a front approximately three miles in length between Caste and Mally, Rameval, they captured German positions to a depth of more than a mile.

The ruins of the village of Castel, which had been turned into a German fortress, were captured. The Anchin farm and a number of other German strongholds also fell to the French.

The number of prisoners already sent back is more than 500.

Swave, grave and diplomatic, Tung discussed these matters at the Blackstone hotel. He is traveling unofficially in America, accompanied only by his secretary, Liber T. H. Ho, and Ling Fu, a young Chinese student from the University of Washington. He is studying the educational and political life of America, he said, believing that after the war American will be the center of civilization and wishing to introduce into China any new idea that he can pick up. He will visit the University of Chicago.

WOMEN FARMING IN WESTERN CANADA

Success Has Followed All Their Efforts.

On the train from Edmonton to Winnipeg the writer took a seat beside a soldier who had returned from the front. On his breast he wore the beautiful distinguished service medal. One coat sleeve was armless, and on his left cheek he bore a scar that he would carry to his grave. He had served his country faithfully and well. At the first call for soldiers in August, 1914, he hastened to the recruiting office, leaving his 320-acre farm, with its crop ready for harvest, a full equipment of farm implements, plenty of horses, and a wife. The wife should not be last on the list for she proved the master of the situation, and loyally took hold of the question of production, while her husband was on his way to fight the Hun. And she succeeded. In 1915 she succeeded, and again in 1916, and when her husband returned in 1917 she was able to show some contemplated farm buildings completed, the indebtedness of the farm paid off, a considerable addition to the stock, and the land ready for a 1917 crop. This was the story told by the soldier, and wasn't he a proud man! He was now ready to do what he could to keep up the period of prosperity and provide food for the allies. The women of Canada have done nobly during the struggle.

Among the most successful farmers of the Oak Lake district, Manitoba, are the Misses Clara and Beatrice Forward, who, for the past fourteen years, have farmed their own land, doing all the regular work on the farm, such as plowing, seeding, summer fallowing and reaping. They have been especially successful with stock, and have a splendid herd of shorthorns, both purebred and grade. At the recent Brandon sale they purchased a new purebred stock bull for \$700. Their herd was last year increased by 23 calves.

Miss R. M. Hillman of Keeler, Saskatchewan, is another successful woman farmer. She has gone in extensively for grain growing, and farms 1,120 acres. She also owns some of the finest Percheron horses in Saskatchewan.

The prairie now boasts of many women who have more or less success, though few are farming on the same large scale, as Miss Hillman and the Misses Forward. These women have demonstrated, and are still demonstrating, that a versatile woman may be just as good and successful a farmer as her brother.

There are other women, too, on the Canadian prairies, who, though they have not had thrown upon them the responsibilities of "running a farm," have been decided factors in making the farm a success. They assist their husbands by keeping the farm accounts, reducing the grocer's bills by their management of the poultry and butter, taking care of the house, and, very often, proving good advisers in the economic management of the men and general conduct of the farm work.

This man who moves to Canada carries with him a wonderful asset in a good managing wife.—Advertisement.

Secretaries on the Battle Line Calmly Face Death Without the Clamor of Fighting.

The first wave billows over the crest, dropping its dead as it goes. The second wave meets an answering storm from the Boche, a pelting of shells which converts the slope into a field of death, plowed by gigantic maimers. Officers order their men to lie down in the captured trenches, in the shell craters, to lie down anywhere, everywhere, until the opposing batteries can be smothered.

One man disobeys; one solitary figure keeps his feet. He carries no bayonet, flashes no sword, flourishes no banner. From crater to crater he moves calmly about his work.

"Who is that hero? Is he some great general encouraging his soldiers by such splendid gallantry?"

Not a bit. He's no hero; that's nothing but a Y. secretary serving hot coffee to the men.

When the smoke of the Big Push had cleared away two secretaries were found among the slain and ten among the wounded. And chaplains, too, were lying dead upon the field.

As Tommy puts it: "If you like that sort of sport, it's fine to go over the top with a bayonet; but it takes some nerve to go over with a pot of coffee, or a hymn book in your hand."—Harold Dickson in Collier's Weekly.

What Dorothy Said.

Little Dorothy always lunched with the family and was rather averse to when she heard that a real live bishop was to be of the company; when she found that she actually had to sit next to the famous man she became almost paralyzed.

She contemplated her plate of beef (calfsteak) for a minute or two in embarrassed silence; then, feeling that there must be some special mode of address for so exalted a cleric, and determining to have a shot at it, she turned to the bishop and said:

"Oh, for heaven's sake, pass salt!"—Pearson's Weekly.

When a man does good by stealth may require a smart detective to cover the motive.

Great Need of Marine Firemen, Says Chairman Hurley of the United States Shipping Board

There is great need of men for the crews of our new merchant ships. Firemen and coal passers especially are in demand.

When in Chicago recently en route to the Pacific coast, Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the U. S. shipping board, issued this statement regarding the need of men for fireman service on the new ships:

The most important work for which volunteers are wanted in our shipping program at this moment is shoveling coal aboard ship. The coal passer and the fireman are the men of the hour. The need of them is acute. The shovel is now as mighty at sea as it formerly was on the battlefield.

I am informed by the recruiting service of the shipping board that 1,500 men a month are needed to meet the demands of the new merchant fleet for coal passers and firemen. Any man who can shovel coal aboard ship and does not offer himself now for such service is not doing his whole duty by his country.

The men needed will be first put on board training ships maintained by the shipping board, and after getting the swing of the shovel will be sent out in the crews of our merchant vessels. Under a new wage scale coal passers get \$39 and firemen \$75 a month. There is a bonus of 50 per cent on these wages for voyages through the war zone. Chances for promotion are good. These jobs are first steps toward an engineer's position.

Any American between twenty-one and thirty, in good health, who weighs at least 140 pounds and is at least five feet four inches tall, may qualify as a coal passer or fireman. Men accepted for this service will not be called for military duty. Applications for the service may be made at any one of more than 6,000 neighborhood enrolling stations maintained by the shipping board at drug stores in all sections of the country, or direct to recruiting service of the shipping board at the Boston customhouse.

(Signed) EDWARD N. HURLEY,
Chairman U. S. Shipping Board.

HAS HIS OWN MESS

Marine Fireman Also Has High Pay
and Reasonable Hours.

How does a marine fireman live aboard ship?

That question is asked as to the merchant marine, which is now enrolling thousands of young men for service on the new cargo fleets of Uncle Sam.

There was once an accepted idea that the fireman was the lowest type of marine worker, and the worst treated. Modern conditions have exploded that idea.

A modern fireman has a good job—for these reasons: He has good quarters—the law looks out for that, and the builders of ships nowadays see that the law is observed.

The modern fireman has good fare. His food is rich, by comparison with the "salt horse" fare of his seafaring grandfathers. On modern ships refrigerating plants make possible the serving of fresh meat and vegetables throughout a voyage.

The modern fireman has his own mess—in other words, his private dining room aboard ship. Special mess-boys are assigned to act as waiters for the fireman's mess.

The modern fireman has facilities for bathing.

The modern fireman's hours of labor are regulated, and are moderate. He is paid for overtime work. His regular pay is high—\$75 a month, with 50 per cent added if he goes into the

AN ALL-AMERICAN CREW

Ship Monongahela, Formerly German,
Manned by Western Lads.

The manner in which the war has revolutionized the American merchant marine is indicated by the case of the four-masted sailing ship Monongahela, now on a seven months' voyage out of San Francisco.

Two things stand out about this ship that would not have been possible before the United States took up arms for democracy.

First, the ship is a German vessel, over which the American flag is flying, as it flies over 85 others of former German registry.

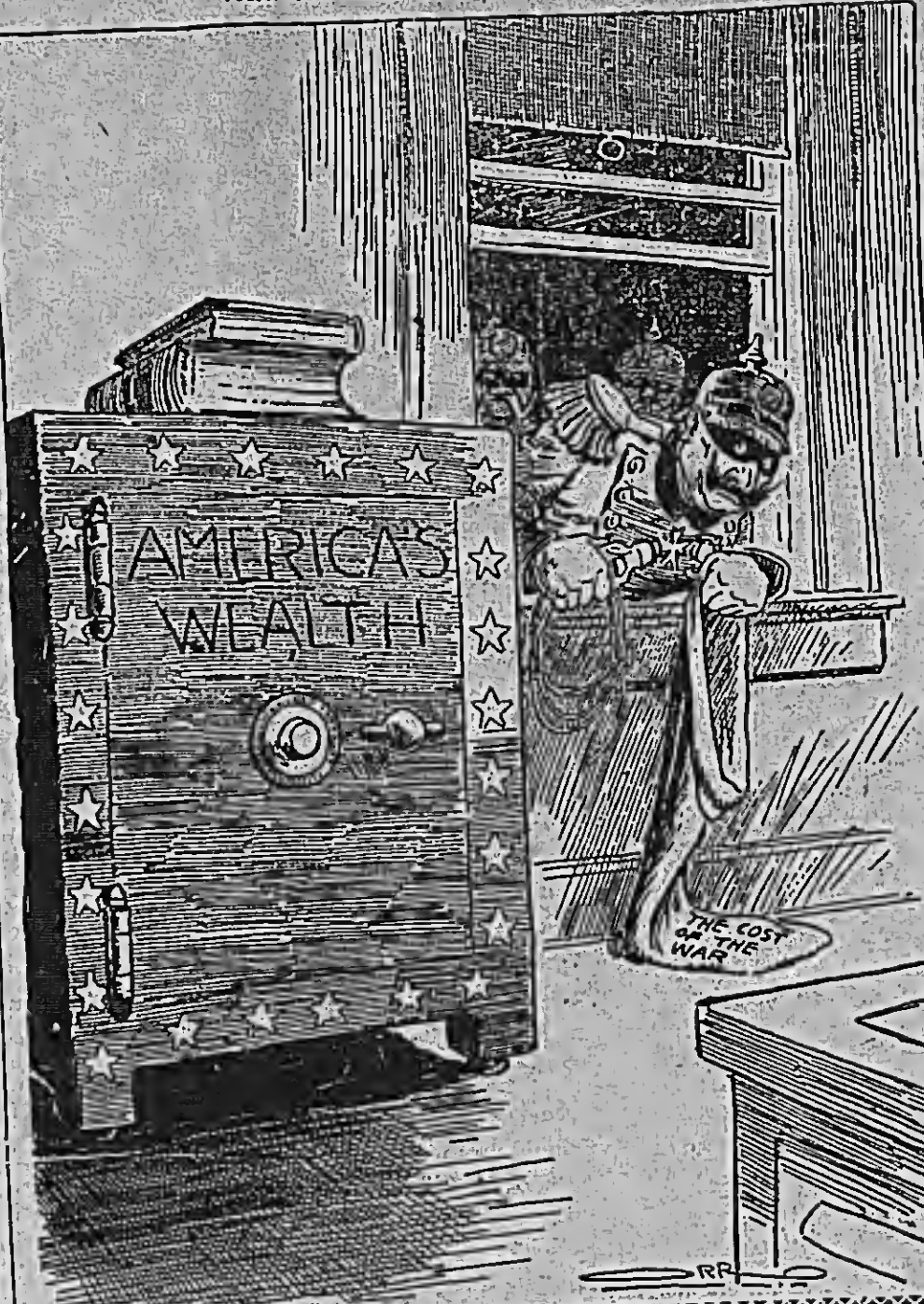
Second, the ship is manned by a 100 per cent American crew.

This probably is the first all-American deep-water crew shipped for service in the new merchant marine. To make it the forerunner of the American crews of the near future is the aim of the United States shipping board recruiting service, which is devoting itself to procuring just such crews, and is now training them at the rate of 3,000 men a month.

The Monongahela carries before her the stars and stripes and a full complement of American officers, headed by Capt. R. P. Hunsuon.

The Monongahela was formerly the Dalbeck, under the German flag. She sought safety when the war began by laying up at Portland, Ore., and was there taken over by the United States on its declaration of war.

AFTER THE WAR Had America Remained Neutral



Humble the United States, Long Plan of Germany

By CLARENCE L. SPEED

(Written for the War Committee of the Union League Club of Chicago.)

"The United States must be taken down a peg. America is growing too presumptuous. She is obtaining too much of the world's trade. She is interfering with Germany's commerce in foreign lands, and piling up too much wealth. Sooner or later we will have to show her with the sword the might of Germany, and teach her not to interfere with our commercial development."

How many American tourists have heard this kind of talk in Germany? They heard it from all kinds of people; from diplomats, from merchants, from bankers, from professors in the universities, and from the man in the street. Yet, in years gone by they paid no attention to it; saw no German menace. They merely puffed out their chests with pride at the thought of what a great nation they represented.

and dismissed the German threats as idle boasts.

Designs Hard to Believe.

It was inconceivable to them that sane people of a civilized nation could actually think of taking up the sword just because another nation was showing some ability in capturing a part of the trade of foreign lands. They could not believe that the German government actually had in contemplation a plan for making war on the United States, taking away a large portion of its wealth in the form of indemnities, and so crippling it that it would no longer menace Germany's world supremacy.

Such a tourist was Prof. Albion W. Small, head of the department of sociology of the University of Chicago. Professor Small knew Germany as well as an American could. He was educated in a German university. He married a German woman; he loved the German poets and the German philosophy; he had spent years among the German people. Yet he became convinced, after a time, that Germany was actually planning a blow at the United States. He exposed the plan in 1903—five years after the Spanish-American war, yet he was given little credence in this country.

Tells of His Experiences.

Professor Small tells of his experiences and conclusions in a pamphlet entitled: "Americans and the World-Crisis," issued as No. 2 in the series of University of Chicago War Papers, as follows:

"In the summer of 1903 I was in Germany on business which gave me the occasion to sample the opinions about our country of more different classes of Germans than I had ever interviewed before. The itinerary scheduled stops at Cologne, Lucerne, Vienna, Budapest, Munich, Dresden, Berlin, and thence an excursion into Russia. At each of these points, and in the intermediate travel, I had opportunities to talk with many men of prominence and with as many more whom I could classify as merely ordinary specimens of their various types.

"I soon became aware that, quite aside from the direct purpose of my trip, I was gathering from these sources a collection of significant and cumulative evidence. Over and over again Germans of different social positions, living in as many different parts of Germany and neighboring countries, volunteered the same opinion in almost the same words:

"You Yankees are all right, but it is only a question of time when we Germans will have to fight you, not with trade regulations, but with cannon." And my question "Why?" invariably brought the stereotyped answer:

"Because you are trying to get some of the world's foreign commerce."

Professor Small's observations recall an actual plan for the invasion of the United States by a German force, published in 1901 by the German War college itself. This plan, which was contained in a report entitled "Operations Ueber See" ("Operations Beyond the Sea"), by Baron von Edelsheim of the German general staff, told how the Germans might circumvent or destroy the United States navy, make a landing on the Atlantic coast, seize and ravage the larger cities, and exact a heavy ransom or indemnity.

Actually Favored Invasion.
Baron von Edelsheim's report, published with the official sanction of the War college, contained the follow-

ing significant paragraph, dealing in no way with the problem at hand, but expressing an opinion that an attack on the United States would and should some day be made:

"It is principally with this nation (America) that in recent years Germany has had considerable political friction, the causes underlying the same having, as a rule, been of a commercial nature, and the smoothing over of which was uniformly due to Germany's forbearance in the premises. Unquestionably the time will come when there must be a limit to all such forbearance on our part in matters of this kind, in which case we shall find ourselves confronted with the question as to what means of force we had at our immediate disposal to combat the encroachments by the United States against our interests, and in this case, if necessary, back up successfully our demands with force of arms."

German plans for conquest in Europe are now well known. Most Americans now realize that Germany forced the war that she might extend her dominions from the Baltic to the Persian gulf, and from the English channel to the Black sea. Germany knew that such a war of conquest would be costly. She knew that ravaged territories would not be immediately able to pay the cost of it. She knew that defeated enemies, despoiled of their choicest possessions, and with their man power dead or crippled, would never be able to meet indemnities of sufficient size to reimburse her.

To Make U. S. Pay.

So what did Germany do? She calmly made plans to force the United States to pay a huge indemnity to defray the cost of the war. She was not then at war with this country, but German official newspapers were preparing the people for war by arousing their hatred of America in regard to the sale of munitions to the allies.

In view of all this evidence can there be any question as to why the United States is in the war? Can anyone doubt for a moment that an attack on the United States was planned as the next step after victory over Germany's enemies in Europe? Can anyone think that this hostility was due solely to America's attitude in the present conflict, after reading the evidence taken years and years before anyone on this side of the Atlantic ever dreamed of a world conflict? Can any loyal American talk of peace on any terms other than a victory so complete that Germany, for all time to come, will never be in a position to revive her dreams of conquest and ruthless world domination?

Natural Feminine Thought.

Rescuer (to drowning woman)—"Now, madam, don't struggle and we are safe; the lake is as clear as a mirror, and—"
Drowning Woman—"Oh, let me look in it! I think my back hair is coming down!"

Difference Between Them.

"A big man," said Uncle Eben, "forgives other people's mistakes. A small man don't forgive nobody's but his own."

Republican Mass Meeting

EXCERPTS FROM MAYOR THOMPSON'S
SENATORIAL PLATFORM

To bring the present war to an early and victorious conclusion for the United States and to establish an honorable, as just, and American peace is the paramount business and duty of the Nation. I will vote for appropriations of every character in the interest of and for the support of our American Army and Navy. I favor a specific declaration by Congress of America's war aims and demands. I am opposed to the propaganda of hate which seeks to divide our people on radical lines and thus weaken our national unity. We are of many races but of one mind when it comes to protecting our country against any and all enemies. I am in favor of such legislation as will effectively prevent the sale of American food products at a less price in foreign markets than in our own markets. I do not believe in putting dollars above human lives. So long as American manhood is conscripted for war service I will vote to conscript wealth and all excess war profits. I affirm my allegiance to the principles of the Republican party as declared in its National platform.



WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON
Candidate for United States Senator

MAYOR WM. HALE THOMPSON

Of Chicago, Candidate for the Republican
Nomination for

United States Senator

And other good speakers will address the
people of Waukegan and vicinity on

MONDAY JULY 22,

At 8:00 P. M. at the Armory

Everybody is cordially invited to hear these well
known men discuss the vital questions of the hour.

Good Music. Ladies Cordially Invited

Local and Personal Happenings

Dr. Barber, at Antioch Sunday, July 14 and 28.

Mrs. P. K. Blunt is spending this week in Kenosha with friends.

Dr. Deeb has installed a new x-ray and electrical treatment coil.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Dagaard on Saturday, July 13, a son.

Douglas Fairbanks in "Wild and Woolly" at the Majestic Saturday evening.

At the Majestic Monday evening "A Staleless Barrier," and "Somebody's Wife."

A card received Monday by relatives of George Garland is to the effect that he has arrived safely overseas.

List your farms for sale with T. J. Stahl & Co., Waukegan, the men who show results. Phone 237-238.

Mrs. A. Hildebrand leaves next Saturday for Michigan to visit her brother before he enters service in the U. S. army.

Mrs. N. S. Burnett and son Lee spent Sunday with the Schloyster family at Myrtle and the Shugert family at Rockford.

One year ago this week there were only twelve Antioch township boys in the service of their country, and now there are sixty-six.

Harold Hughes and a couple of friends from the Great Lakes Naval Training Station spent Sunday with his mother, Mrs. Lenora Hughes at this place.

The Ladies Aid bazaar will be held in the M. E. church basement on July 23. Fancy articles of all kinds for sale. Cafeteria supper. Everyone invited.

Vincent Dupre of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station and cousin of Evanston spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Dupre at this place.

Mr. Simpson, of O'Shea & Biediger, will tune your piano. He is an expert workman and he guarantees his work. Leave your order with J. C. James, or Chas. Lux, Antioch.

Dr. C. H. Barber, being engaged in government work will be in Antioch hereafter on Sundays. His dates this month (July) are the 14th and 28th. Those wishing glasses please call at H. J. Barber's on Sunday.

The Ladies Aid of the M. E. church will hold a bazaar Tuesday afternoon and evening, July 23. All sorts of beautiful and useful articles for sale. Plenty of amusement. A cafeteria lunch will be served. A good program in the evening. Don't forget the date, July 23. Everybody come.

Go to the Majestic Saturday evening and see Douglas Fairbanks in "Wild and Woolly." A combination of thrills and laughter. The hit of the season. The scene starts in New York and traveling across the continent ends in California. A laugh all the way. Admission 11 and 22 cents.

A letter received on Wednesday from Archie Haplethorp at Waco, Texas, is to the effect that his regiment has been called upon to turn in their khaki garments, and have been issued their over seas clothing and they expect to be on the way immediately. Presumably to Russia.

On account of there having been no meeting of Antioch chapter, O. E. S., on the eleventh of this month there will be a regular meeting on Thursday evening, July 25. This will be the last meeting before moving into the new hall and there are several matters to discuss. Every member is requested to be present.

The annual summer bazaar given by the Ladies Aid of the M. E. church will be held in the basement of the church July 23, at 3 o'clock. Don't miss this sale of beautiful articles at reasonable prices. The amusing feature of the afternoon will be "The Zig". A cafeteria supper will be served. And good program in the evening. Come and enjoy a good time.

A letter received at this office Tuesday from Principal W. S. Adams states that he intends to spend the remainder of the summer assisting in the harvesting of the crops on his father's farm at Normal, Ill. He says the wheat cutting there has just begun but a little farther south the thrashing is now in progress, and that the wheat crop along the Illinois river is going as high as forty-nine bushels to the acre. And best of all he says they have plenty of rain to keep things growing nicely.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Johnson the first of the week received a letter from their son Frank, who has been stationed at Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga., to the effect that he, together with Eddie Cobb and Harry Messinger were ready to move "somewhere" probably to some eastern port to await transportation across. He also stated that John Horan, who left Antioch with them, was obliged to remain at the camp on account of a trouble with one knee which has seriously inconvenienced him of late.

Arthur Hadlock and family spent Sunday in Kenosha.

Sunday at the Majestic Nance O'Neil in Mrs. Belfame also Ford Weekly.

Watch for the display of the Ladies Aid bazaar goods in the Nabor building window.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Adams of Chicago visited their aunt, Mrs. G. E. Webb the past week.

Robert Trieger of Norwood Park visited relatives at Grass Lake a couple of days this week.

Don't fail to see Douglas Fairbanks at the Majestic on Saturday evening. Admission 11 and 22 cents.

We have buyers for 40 or 80 acre farms near Antioch. T. J. Stahl & Co., 226 W. Washington street, Waukegan.

Mrs. Erma Van Duzer and three nephews, Robert, Bonnie and Kenneth Perkinson of O'Nego, Ill., are visiting at Maple Lawn farm.

J. C. James, the Village Clerk has received the "Hunting License" for 1918, and as the season opens in August for some game, it is well to get ready.

There will be mass at St. Peter's church, Antioch every Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. At Lake Villa at 9:00 o'clock. At Ingleside at 9:00 o'clock and at Fox Lake (Minneapolis) at 10:15.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Runyard recently received a letter from their son Alonzo, who is now in France, saying that he had been on the active firing line for a few weeks and at the time of writing had just been sent back for a rest.

The Antioch band has made plans to hold a free band concert on Main street every Friday evening beginning about 8:30 o'clock. The first concert will be given next Friday evening. Those concerts will continue every Friday evening for the remainder of the summer season.

The musical program and stereopticon views at the M. E. church Sunday evening drew a large audience and everyone was more than pleased with the entire program. The pictures were of an instructive nature and no one could see them without getting a clearer conception of war and the doings on the western front.

Church Services

Methodist Episcopal Church

S. E. Pollock, pastor.

10:00 a. m.—Public worship.
11:15 a. m.—Sunday School.
6:30 p. m.—Epworth League.
7:30 p. m.—Evening service of worship.

4:00 p. m. Wednesday—Junior League

St. Ignatius' Episcopal Church

A. D. KOLKEBECK, Lay Reader

Church School at 9:45 a. m.

Morning Prayer at 11:00 a. m.

Hickory M. E. Church

E. D. Wahl, Pastor.

2:00 p. m.—Sunday School.

2:45 p. m.—Prayer Service.

Evangelical Lutheran St. Paul's Church

S. A. JEDELE, PASTOR

Lutheran services at 2:30 p. m. every second and last Sunday of each month. Second Sunday German services. Last English.

Christian Science

Christian Science services held at the Odd Fellows' hall, every Sunday, at 10:45 a. m.

MICKIE SAYS

EDITORS IS SURE FORGIVIN' CUSSES! A GUY KIN DIE AN' BEAT 'EM OUTEN ELEVEN YEARS' SUBSCRIPTION AN' THEN THE EDITOR'LL SET DOWN AN' WRITE HALF A COLUMN ABOUT WHAT A FINE FELLER THE DECEASED WUZ AN' HOW EVERYBODY WILL MISS HIM!



Next Wednesday at the Majestic "The World Apart."

J. H. Goodrich and daughter, Mrs. Margaret Hockney of Delevan, spent Wednesday in Antioch.

Remember there will be a show at the Majestic theater every Monday night starting next Monday.

Geo. Lewis, who is with the Marine Corps at Quantico, Virginia, is spending a five days furlough with relatives at this place.

Paul Ferbrick left Monday evening for Collins Center, N. Y., where he expects to be employed in the harvest fields for the next few months.

Don't forget that I am still in the wholesale ice cream business. If you want a good cream, call or phone 137J for delivery. I make the best at reasonable prices. J. Pacini.

FOR SALE—5 passenger touring car in good condition, cheap. John Poland, Grandville cottage, Lake Catherine.

HOW FIREMEN ARE TRAINED.

Recruits for the merchant marine—including coal passers and firemen—are sent to a training ship, for a period of training as apprentices, not to exceed two months, before being sent to sea.

The training ship, whether based at Boston, San Francisco or Seattle, is a large, comfortable, sturdy vessel, making cruises, in which the recruit has ample time to find himself, and get into the ways of life aboard ship.

Whether at sea or in port, the apprentice on the training ships are under kindly and thoughtful direction, in both their work and play.

Considerable stress is laid on the latter, for it is recognized by the guiding minds in the United States ship ping board recruiting service that the young man taking his first steps in seafaring must have proper recreation to keep at his best, physically and mentally.

An example of the work done to make the merchant marine apprentice happy is to be found at the Boston training base of the shipping board's Atlantic squadron of training ships.

Here the U. S. M. C. A. has representatives who work for the apprentices just as the "Y" representatives work for the boys in the army and the navy. There is a hostess house at the station where boys may meet their mothers and sisters; an open-air theater, a ball ground and a canteen, where necessary articles may be bought.

The following program for a week gives an idea of the varied means of self-improvement and entertainment that are opened to the merchant marine apprentice when in training:

Sunday—9 a. m. Catholic mass; 10 a. m. Jewish service; 10 a. m. Protestant service; 2:30 p. m. music and entertainment on the stage or boats.

Monday—7:30 p. m. patriotic night (War speakers when possible). At sea, war discussion.

Tuesday—7:30 p. m. boxing on stage or boat; 8:15 p. m. moving pictures; at sea, athletic stunts and games.

Wednesday—7 p. m. vaudeville from outside talent; at sea, talent on board.

Thursday—7:30 p. m. religious or inspirational speakers' night, on the stage or boats.

Friday—7:30 p. m. educational (speakers') night; at sea, educational articles read or spoken.

Saturday—2 to 4:30 p. m. recreation, games and baseball; 7:30 p. m. boxing; 8:15 p. m. moving pictures; at sea, athletic stunts.

Sports and recreative games every evening in the training station yard, 6 to 7:30 p. m.

CLASSIFIED

DEPARTMENT

FOR SALE—A No. 1 grade buggy, nearly new. C. E. Blunt.

WANTED—A farm of 40 to 60 acres with good buildings. Inquire at this office.

FOR SALE—An a 1 Studebaker auto in good condition. Inquire of Chas. Powles. 401r

FOR RENT—After August 1, the hall now occupied by the Masonic lodge. Inquire of H. J. Bregan.

WANTED—Musicians for Antioch band. We have opening for three new beginners at once. See Dr. Morrell.

FCUND—Gents felt hat, new. Owner may have same by calling at this office, proving property and paying for this ad.

FOR SALE—Second hand Sanbro mechanical starter for Ford car. Cost \$14.00, will sell for \$6.00. Antioch Sales and Service Station.

FOR SALE—An Elgin Six in A1 condition. We demonstrate. Owner has no use for it. Goes for \$450 if taken at once. Inquire at Candy store next door to Majestic theater.

FOR SALE—A 9 room house and 1 lot, with furnace heat, hard and soft water; also household furniture, in the Village of Wilmet. Inquire of Mrs. Susie B. Pacey, Wilmet. 35w3

FARM LANDS FOR SALE

Missouri and Iowa land for sale. For particulars address.

C. O. GALIGER,
Cllo, Iowa.

Master's Sale

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
COUNTY OF LAKE,
Circuit Court of Lake County in Chancery.

William Wienke, Complainant, vs. Jay R. Cribb, Defendant. General No. 9255.

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decree made and entered by said court in the above entitled cause on the 5th day of July, A. D. 1918: I, Alexander F. Beaubien, Master in Chancery of the Circuit Court of said Lake County, will, on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1918, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon at the east main door of the Court House in the City of Waukegan, in the County and State aforesaid, sell at public vendue to the highest and best bidder for cash, all and singular, the following described premises and real estate in said decree mentioned, situated in the Village of Antioch, in the County of Lake, and State of Illinois, or as much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy said decree, to wit:

Lot number two (2) in block number (2) in China and Burke's Addition to the Village of Antioch, being a Sub-division of a part of the southwest quarter (S. W. 4) of Section eight (8) Township forty-six (46) North Range ten (10) East of the Third Principal Meridian as recorded in the recorder's office of Lake County, Illinois, on Plat Book B, on page (44), situated in the County of Lake, State of Illinois.

Dated at Waukegan, Lake County, Ill., July 12th, A. D. 1918.

Alexander F. Beaubien,
Master in Chancery of the Circuit Court of Lake County.
E. M. Runyard,
Complainant's Solicitor.

ANTIOCH MILLING CO.

Try Our New
SANO
Brand Flour

Custom Grinding of All Kinds

Let us show you what
we can do

Corner Main and Railroad Streets, Antioch

TALC
Jonteel
25¢

A WOMAN has to breathe the fragrance of Jonteel, the New Odor of twenty-six flowers, only once to know it is a perfume that is rare and expensive.

You expect its price to be fabulously high. But you are astonished and delighted to find that Talc Jonteel sells at a price no higher than that of ordinary powders. Try it today.



King's Drug Store
Exclusive Agents

FARMS FOR SALE

160 Acre farm west of Fox River in Lake Co. Good 9 room house, barn, milk house, granary, deep well, windmill and engine; 50 acres timber, 60 acres under cultivation, 16 acres hay land, balance good pasture; fine spring in pasture. Price, \$75.00 per acre.

160 Acres near Hastings Lake; all good land; 8 room house, barn, other good buildings, good well, windmill, well fenced. Cheap at \$100.00 per acre.

110 Acres of fine land, all tillable, just north of Hickory Corners, east of Antioch; fair house, fine barn, silo, other buildings; school on corner of land. A good farm at \$125.00 per acre.

8 Acres just north of Village of Antioch; good 6 room house, barn, fruit, near lake, fine land and worth \$4,500.

3 Acres just north of village; small 5 room cottage; barn, chicken house, fertile land. Price \$2,500.

7 Room house and lot on Park street, good barn, rents for \$12.00. Price \$2,000.

5 Room cottage on Orchard street, lot 66x250, rents for \$10.00 per month. Price \$1,200.

8 Room house, barn, lot 132 feet frontage on north Main street, lot contains one acre. Price \$3,500.

8 Room house, small barn, 20 fruit trees, lot 66x300, on Orchard street, in village. \$2,600. Several dwellings in the village for rent.

J. C. JAMES, Antioch.

TRUMAN'S FOREST KING
No. 2579



Will make the season of 1918 at my barn in Antioch, Ill.

SERVICE FEES, \$10.00
HENRY HERMAN.

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"OUTWITTING THE HUN"

By LIEUTENANT PAT O'BRIEN

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PREFACE

There is a common idea that the age of miracles is past. Perhaps it is, but if so, the change must have come about within the past few weeks—after I escaped into Holland. For if anything is certain in this life it is this: this book never would have been written but for the succession of miracles set forth in these pages.

Miracles, luck, coincidence, Providence—It doesn't matter much what you call it—certainly played an important part in the series of half-breadth escapes in which I figured during my short but eventful appearance in the great drama now being enacted across the seas. Without it, all my efforts and sufferings would have been quite unavailing.

No one realizes this better than I do and I want to repeat it right here because elsewhere in these pages I may appear occasionally to overlook or minimize it without the help of Providence I would not be here today.

But this same Providence which brought me home safely, despite all the dangers which beset me, may work similar miracles for others, and it is in the hope of encouraging other poor devils who may find themselves in situations as hopeless apparently as mine oftentimes were that this book is written.

When this cruel war is over—which I trust may be sooner than I expect it to be—I hope I shall have an opportunity to revisit the scenes of my adventures and to thank in person in an adequate manner every one who extended a helping hand to me when I was a wretched fugitive. All of them took great risks in befriending an escaped prisoner and they did it without the slightest hope of reward. At the same time I hope I shall have a chance to pay my compliments to those who endeavored to take advantage of my distress.

In the meanwhile, however, I can only express my thanks in this ineffective manner, trusting that in some mysterious way a copy of this book may fall into the hands of every one who befriended me. I hope particularly that every good Hollander who played the part of the Good Samaritan to me so bravely after my escape from Belgium will see these pages and feel that I am absolutely sincere when I say that words cannot begin to express my sense of gratitude to the Dutch people.

It is needless for me to say how deeply I feel for my fellow-prisoners in Germany who were less fortunate than I. Poor, poor fellows—they are the real victims of the war. I hope that every one of them may soon be restored to that freedom whose value I never fully realized until after I had had to fight so hard to regain it.

PAT O'BRIEN.
Mombence, Ill., January 14, 1918.

CHAPTER I

The Folly of Despair.

Less than nine months ago eighteen officers of the Royal flying corps, which had been training in Canada, left for England on the *Meganic*.

If any of them was over twenty-five years of age, he had successfully con-



Lieut. Pat O'Brien in the Uniform of the Royal Flying Corps.

cealed the fact, because they don't accept older men for the R. F. C.

Nine of the squadron were British subjects; the other nine were Americans, who, tired of waiting for their own country to take her place with the allies, had joined the British colors in Canada. I was one of the latter.

We were going to England to earn

our "wings"—a qualification which must be won before a member of the R. F. C. is allowed to hunt the Huns on the western front.

This was in May, 1917.

By August 1, most of us were full-fledged pilots, actively engaged at various parts of the line in daily conflict with the enemy.

By December 15, every man jack of us who had met the enemy in France, with one exception, had appeared on the casualty list. The exception was H. K. Boysen, an American, who at last report was fighting on the Italian front still unscathed. Whether his good fortune has stood him up to this time I don't know, but if it has I would be very much surprised.

Of the others, five were killed in action—three Americans, one Canadian, and one Englishman. Three more were in all probability killed in action although officially they are listed merely as "missing." One of these was an American, one a Canadian, and the third a Scotchman. Three more, two of them Americans, were seriously wounded. Another, a Canadian, is a prisoner in Germany. I know nothing of the others.

What happened to me is narrated in these pages. I wish, instead, I could tell the story of each of my brave comrades, for not one of them was downed. I am sure, without upholding the best traditions of the R. F. C. Unfortunately, however, of the eighteen who sailed on the *Meganic* last May, I happened to be the first to fall into the hands of the Huns, and what befell my comrades after that, with one exception, I know only second hand.

The exception was the case of poor, brave Paul Runey—my closest chum—whose last battle I witnessed from my German prison—but that is a story I shall tell in its proper place.

In one way, however, I think the story of my own "big adventure" and my miraculous escape may, perhaps, serve a purpose as useful as that of the heroic fate of my less fortunate comrades. Their story, it is true, might inspire others to deeds of heroism, but mine, I hope, will convey the equally valuable lesson of the folly of despair.

Many were the times in the course of my struggles when it seemed absolutely useless to continue. In a hostile country, where discovery meant death, wounded, sick, famished, friendless, hundreds of miles from the nearest neutral territory the frontier of which was so closely guarded that even if I got there it seemed too much to hope that I could ever get through, what was the use of enduring further agony?

And yet here I am, in the land of liberty—although in a somewhat obscure corner of it—the little town of Mombence, Ill., where I was born—not very much the worse for wear after all I've been through, and, as I write these words not eight months, have passed since my seventeen comrades and I sailed from Canada on the *Meganic*.

Can it be possible that I was spared to convey a message of hope to others who are destined for similar trials? I am afraid there will be many of them.

Years ago I heard of the epitaph which is said to have been found on a child's grave:

"If I was so soon to be done for, What, O Lord, was I ever begun for?"

The way it has come to me since I returned from Europe is:

"If, O Lord, I was to be done for, What were my sufferings e'er begun for?"

Perhaps the answer lies in the suggestion I have made.

At any rate, if this record of my adventures should prove instrumental in sustaining others who need encouragement, I shall feel that my sufferings were not in vain.

It is hardly likely that anyone will quite duplicate my experiences, but I haven't the slightest doubt that many will have to go through trials equally nerve-racking and suffer disappointments just as disheartening.

It would be very far from the mark to imagine that the optimism which I am preaching now so glibly sustained me through all my troubles. On the contrary, I am free to confess that I frequently gave way to despair and often, for hours at a time, felt so dejected and discouraged that I really didn't care what happened to me. Indeed, I rather hoped that something would happen to put an end to my misery.

But despite all my despondency and hopelessness, the worst never happened, and I can't help thinking that my salvation must have been designed to show the folly to others.

CHAPTER II

I Became a Fighting Scout.

I started flying in Chicago in 1912. I was then eighteen years old, but I had had a hankering for the air ever since I can remember.

As a youngster I followed the exploits of the Wrights with the greatest interest, although I must confess I sometimes hoped that they wouldn't really conquer the air until I had had a whack at it myself. I got more



O'Brien Standing Beside the First Machine in Which He Saw Active Service.

whacks than I was looking for later on.

Needless to say, my parents were very much opposed to my risking my life at what was undoubtedly at that time one of the most hazardous "hobbies" a young fellow could select, and every time I had a smashup or some other mishap I was ordered never to go near an aviation field again.

So I went out to California. There another fellow and I built our own machine, which we flew in various parts of the state.

In the early part of 1916, when trouble was brewing in Mexico, I joined the American flying corps. I was sent to San Diego, where the army flying school is located, and spent about eight months there, but as I was anxious to get into active service and there didn't seem much chance of America ever getting into the war, I resigned and, crossing over to Canada, joined the Royal Flying Corps at Victoria, B. C.

I was sent to Camp Borden, Toronto, first to receive instruction and later to instruct. While a cadet I made the first loop ever made by a cadet in Canada, and after I had performed the stunt I had expected to be kicked out of the service for it. Apparently, however, they considered the source and let it go at that. Later on I had the satisfaction of introducing the loop as part of the regular course of instruction for cadets in the R. F. C., and I want to say right here that Camp Borden has turned out some of the best fliers that have ever gone to France.

My squadron consisted of nine Americans, C. C. Robinson, H. A. Miller, F. S. McClurg, A. A. Allen, E. B. Garnet, H. K. Boysen, H. A. Smeaton and A. A. Taylor, and myself, and nine Britishers, Paul H. Raney, J. R. Park, C. Nelson, C. R. Moore, T. L. Atkinson, F. C. Conry, A. Muir, E. A. L. F. Smith and A. C. Jones.

Within a few weeks after our arrival in England all of us had won our "wings"—the insignia worn on the left breast by every pilot on the western front.

We were all sent to a place in France known as the Pool Pilots Mess. Here men gather from all the training squadrons in Canada and England and await assignments to the particular squadron of which they are to become members.

The Pool Pilots Mess is situated a few miles back of the lines. Whenever a pilot is shot down or killed the Pool Pilots Mess is notified to send another to take his place.

There are so many casualties every day in the R. F. C. at one point of the front or another that the demand for new pilots is quite active, but when a fellow is itching to get into the fight as badly as I and my friends were I

must confess that we got a little impatient, although we realized that every time a new man was called it meant that some one else had, in all probability, been killed, wounded or captured.

One morning an order came in for a scout pilot and one of my friends was assigned. I can tell you the rest of us were as envious of him as if it were the last chance any of us were ever going to have to get to the front. As it was, however, hardly more than three hours had elapsed before another wire was received at the mess and I was ordered to follow my friend. I afterward learned that as soon as he arrived at the squadron he prevailed upon the commanding officer of the squadron to wire for me.

At the Pool Pilots Mess it was the custom of the officers to wear "shorts"—breeches that are about eight inches long, like the boy scouts wear, leaving a space of about eight inches of open country between the top of the puttees and the end of the shorts. The Australians wore them in Salonika and at the Dardanelles.

When the order came in for me, I had these "shorts" on, and I didn't have time to change into other clothes. Indeed, I was in such a sweat to get to the front that if I had been in my pajamas I think I would have gone that way. As it was, it was raining and I threw an overcoat over me, jumped into the machine, and we made record time to the airdrome to which I had been ordered to report.

As I alighted from the automobile my overcoat blew open and displayed my manly form allured in "shorts" instead of in the regulation flying breeches, and the sight aroused considerable commotion in camp.

"Must be a Yankee!" I overheard one officer say to another as I approached. "No one but a Yankee would have the cheek to show up that way, you know!"

But they laughed good-naturedly as I came up to them, and welcomed me to the squadron, and I was soon very much at home.

My squadron was one of four stationed at an airdrome about eighteen miles back of the Ypres line. There were 18 pilots in our squadron, which was a scout squadron, scout machines carrying but one man.

A scout, sometimes called a fighting scout, has no bomb dropping or reconnoitering to do. His duty is just to fight, or, as the order was given to me, "You are expected to pick fights and not wait until they come to you!"

When bomb droppers go out over the lines in the daytime a scout squadron usually convoys them. The bomb droppers fly at about twelve thousand feet, and scout a thousand feet or so above them.

If at any time they should be attacked, it is the duty of the scouts to dive down and carry on the fight, the orders of the bomb droppers being to

go on dropping bombs and not to fight unless they have to. There is seldom a time that machines go out over the lines on this work in the daytime that they are not attacked at some time or other, and so the scouts usually have plenty of work to do. In addition to these attacks, however, the squadron is invariably under constant bombardment from the ground, but that doesn't worry us very much, as we know pretty well how to avoid being hit from that quarter.

On my first flight, after joining the squadron, I was taken out over the lines to get a look at things, map out my location in case I was ever lost, locate the forests, lakes and other landmarks and get the general lay of the land.

One thing that was impressed upon me very emphatically was the location of the hospitals, so that in case I was ever wounded and had the strength to pick my landing I could land as near as possible to a hospital. All these things a new pilot goes through during the first two or three days after joining a squadron.

Our regular routine was two flights a day, each of two hours' duration. After doing our regular patrol, it was our privilege to go off on our own hook if we wished, before going back to the squadron.

I soon found out that my squadron was some hot squadron, our flyers being almost always assigned to special duty work, such as shooting up trenches at a height of fifty feet from the ground.

I received my baptism into this kind of work the third time I went out over the lines, and I would recommend it to anyone who is hankering for excitement. You are not only apt to be attacked by hostile aircraft from above, but you are swept by machine-gun fire from below. I have seen some of our machines come back from this work sometimes so riddled with bullets that I wondered how they ever held together. Before we started out on one of these jobs, we were mighty careful to see that our motors were in perfect condition, because they told us the "war bread was bad in Germany."

One morning, shortly after I joined the squadron, three of us started over the line of our own accord. We soon observed four enemy machines, two-seaters, coming toward us. This type of machine is used by the Huns for artillery work and bomb dropping, and we knew they were on mischief bent. Each machine had a machine gun in front, worked by the pilot, and the observer also had a gun with which he could spray all around.

When we first noticed the Huns, our machines were about six miles back of the German lines and we were flying high up in the sky, keeping the sun behind us, so that the enemy could not see us.

We picked out three of the machines and dove down on them. I went right by the man I picked for myself and his observer in the rear seat kept pumping at me to beat the band. Not one of my shots took effect as I went right down under him, but I turned and gave him another burst of bullets, and down he went in a spinning nose dive, one of his wings going one way and one another. As I saw him crash to the ground I knew that I had got my first hostile aircraft. One of my comrades was equally successful, but the other two German machines got away.

We chased them back until things got too hot for us by reason of the appearance of other German machines, and then we called it a day.

This experience whetted my appetite for more of the same kind, and I did not have long to wait.

It may be well to explain here just what a spinning nose dive is. A few years ago the spinning nose dive was considered one of the most dangerous things a pilot could attempt, and many men were killed getting into this spin and not knowing how to come out of it. In fact, lots of pilots thought that when once you got into a spinning nose dive there was no way of coming out of it. It is now used, however, in actual flying.

The machines that are used in France are controlled in two ways, both by hands and feet, the feet working the yoke or rudder bar which controls the rudder; that steers the machine. The lateral controls fore and aft, which cause the machine to rise or lower, are controlled by a contrivance called a "Joy stick." If, when flying in the air, a pilot should release his hold on this stick, it will gradually come toward the pilot.

In that position the machine will begin to climb. So if a pilot is shot and loses control of this "Joy stick," his machine begins to ascend, and climbs until the angle formed becomes too great for it to continue on the motor to pull the plane; for a fraction of a second it stops, and the motor then being the heaviest, it causes the nose of the machine to fall forward, pitching down at a terrific rate of speed and spinning at the same time. If the motor is still running, it naturally increases the speed much more than it would if the motor were shut off, and there is great

danger that the wings will double up, causing the machine to break apart. Although spins are made with the motor on, you are dropping like a ball being dropped out of the sky and the velocity increases with the power of the motor.

This spinning nose dive has been frequently used to "stunt" flying in recent years, but is now put to practical use by pilots in getting away from hostile machines, for when a man is spinning it is almost impossible to hit him, and the man making the attack invariably thinks his enemy is going down to certain death in the spin.

This is all right when a man is over his own territory, because he can right his machine and come out of it; but if it happens over German territory, the Huns would only follow him down, and when he came out of the spin they would be above him, having all the advantage, and would shoot him down with ease. It is a good way of getting down into a cloud, and is used very often by both sides, but it requires skill and courage by the pilot making it if he ever expects to come out alive. A spin being made by a pilot intentionally looks exactly like a spin that is made by a machine actually being shot down, so one never knows whether it is forced or intentional until the pilot either rights his machine and comes out of it, or crashes to the ground.

Another dive similar to this one is known as just the plain dive. Assume, for instance, that a pilot flying at a height of several thousand feet is shot, loses control of his machine, and the nose of the plane starts down with the motor full on. He is going at a tremendous speed and in many instances is going so straight and swiftly that the speed is too great for the machine, because it was never constructed to withstand the enormous pressure forced against the wings, and they consequently crumple up.

If, too, in an attempt to straighten the machine, the elevators should become affected, as often happens in trying to bring a machine out of a dive, the strain is again too great on the wings, and there is the same disastrous result. Oftentimes, when the patrol tank is punctured by a tracer bullet from another machine in the air, the plane that is hit catches on fire and either gets into a spin or a straight dive and heads for the earth, hundreds of miles an hour, a mass of flame, looking like a brilliant comet in the sky.

The spinning nose dive is used to greater advantage by the Germans than by our own pilots for the reason that when a fight gets too hot for the German, he will put his machine in a spin, and as the chances are nine out of ten that we are fighting over German territory, he simply spins down out of our range, straightens out before he reaches the ground, and gets on home to his airdrome. It is useless to follow him down inside the German lines, for you would in all probability be shot down before you can attain sufficient altitude to cross the line again.

It often happens that a pilot will be chasing another machine when suddenly he sees it start to spin. Perhaps they are fifteen or eighteen thousand feet in the air, and the hostile machine spins down for thousands of feet. He thinks he has hit the other machine and goes home happy that he has brought down another Hun. He reports the occurrence to the squadron, telling how he shot down his enemy; but when the rest of the squadron come in with their report, or some artillery observation balloon sends in a report, it develops that when a few hundred feet from the ground the supposed dead man in the spin has come out of the spin and gone merrily on his way for his airdrome.

In a desperate battle with four Hun flyers, O'Brien is sent crashing to earth behind the German lines from a height of 8,000 feet. The next installment tells of his miraculous escape from death and of his regaining consciousness to find himself a prisoner of war.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

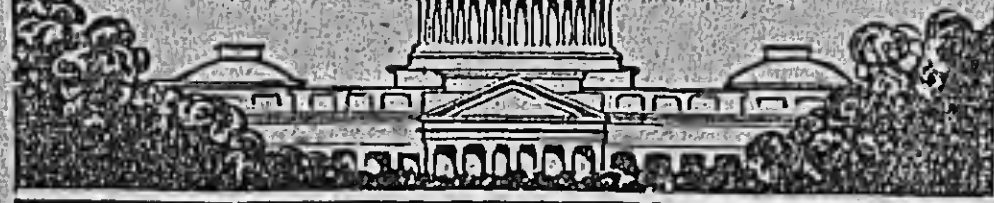
Why They Are Lonely.

The people who are lonely in this world are those who are always looking for something to come to them; they hope for pleasant adventures; they expect much from their friends and from their family—and they are never satisfied. But the happy men and women are those who never think to demand for themselves—who give and give and give again, and find joy whenever they find opportunity to give joy.—Exchange.

Strange Contradiction.

"De man dat don't see de bright side o' life," said Uncle Eben, "is generally de same feller dat's afraid of his shadow."

WASHINGTON CITY SIDELIGHTS



Would Do Many and Varied Things With a Million

WASHINGTON.—Nothing is more refreshing than a choice bit of idleness after a day's work that requires a double portion of brains. Which accounts for the hereby quoted proposition: "If somebody gave you a million dollars this afternoon would you show up in the morning?"



The answers were what dear Mr. Venus would call "various." One big youngster, who was keeping up with the Joneses, admitted that a sudden million might possibly induce him to phone to the chief for a day off. Another, hunchbacking with a fellow-suburbanite over the feminine inconsistencies of hens, stepped out of his chicken run long enough to make it distinctly understood that it would take more than any little old measly million to keep him from helping to get the best paper ever out on time—a statement endorsed by applause.

All day Exception had snipped himself with the relentlessness of that other fate who does business with shears. And now he was scanning a first issue, hot-caked from the press—which was what the others were doing also, because—confidentially—if your own stuff gets by all right it doesn't matter about the rest of the paper—really.

And, as Exception read, it needed no seventh daughter of a seventh daughter to diagnose the lines in his face and the good things meaningfully and humanely they stood for.

For that matter, even the one insignificant side comb in the crowd whose imagination wasn't elastic enough to picture a raise in salary and who didn't know Exception's everyday name could have predicted, without cards or crystal ball, that the big half of any fortune that should ever come his way would go toward the honest helping of that universal relative, our brother man—and while she was considering Exception had already gone on record.

If he had a million dollars he would buy a bean orchard and hand it for soup like his landlady used to make.

Which shows that it is always desirable to be prepared for the best.

No Long Journey Downtown for This Youngster

THERE is a special delivery boy in this town who is going to turn out to be either a bright, successful man or a clever crook. It is hard to tell which, but you may form your own opinion after I tell you what he did the other day. Educators have a theory that "badness" is often a species of pent-up energy, and that the same talent for mischief shown by many boys, if turned to good channels, is the very talent that will make the boy successful in after life.

Remember that in considering the following:

This young fellow delivered a special delivery letter, with the familiar blue stamp, showing a boy riding on a bicycle on it, to a certain residence in the northwest section. It was an apartment house. The boy rang the bell in the downstairs hall, but, receiving no answer, mounted the steps to the apartment in question.

Still no answer. So the boy rang the bell in the next apartment, and when a woman answered the bell he asked if she would take the letter for the absentee.

"Why, you had better take that letter down to Mr. So-and-So's office," said the woman.

"Yes, mam," said the boy, and departed. When he came to the row of mail boxes, he stopped, looked around, and noted: He did not hesitate in the least. His power of decision was very good. Power of decision is a fine thing, too.

He calmly tore the special delivery stamp off the letter, and dropped the missive into the proper mail box, making it appear as if the regular mailman had delivered it.

Real Estate Man Thinks Women Talk Too Much

TWO women were being shown an apartment by an agent. Sure, it is possible to get an apartment in Washington—if you know where. That's the trouble, knowing where they are. These women knew, evidently, because there they were, being shown around by the real estate man himself.

As the trio passed up the steps who should issue forth from an apartment but Mrs. Smith, friend of the two ladies.

"Oh, Mrs. Smith, so glad to see you," said one lady. "You can tell us about this apartment we are going to rent."

The real estate agent had stopped, waiting for the women. He was about three feet away. "I sure can tell you about that apartment," said Mrs. Smith, falling utterly to see the agent. And, what was worse, it wouldn't have made any difference if she had seen that gentleman, because it happened that she had never laid eyes on said agent in all her life. She always paid by check.

"My dears," breathed Mrs. Smith, "don't you let the agent fool you on that apartment. Ask him about the sink that stops up, and—"

Then came a whirlwind of advice, which the two prospective tenants took in eagerly as did the agent.

That worthy began to blush. It must be confessed, and the two women began to blush a little themselves, but innocent Mrs. Smith kept right on.

"You know," she continued, "that apartment is exactly like mine. What is he going to charge you for it?"

"Sixty dollars," said one of the two ladies.

"I pay \$50 for mine," said the all-revealing Mrs. Smith.

Pet Polly Went to Gladden More Lonesome Person

A MAN in search of congenial companionship went to a bird store to buy a parrot that could talk. There were no conversationalists in stock, so he tacked off to another direction for a specially suggested Polly, but, disappointed, returned to first base. The owner of the store, always ready to please a customer, considered the case apart from its financial aspect.

"Come back later, colonel, and I'll see if I can't find a talker for you."

So the colonel man went off and returned at the time set, to find a knowing green polly perched near the counter on a perch. And of course the man extended social greetings.

"Hello, Polly!"

The parrot responded with the same jovial spontaneity. "Hello, colonel!" That settled the deal. And for a long time there lived in this town a lonesome man and a knowing parrot who called out to each other at every coming and going:

"Hello, Polly!"

"Hello, colonel!"

It wasn't much, of course, but it was something. And the colonel was old enough to have learned that every little counts. And he was entirely satisfied with the social gifts of his two-worded friend until just a little while ago he found a lonesome person than himself, who was blind and wanted a parrot that could talk. So, after a battle that would have made the Medes and Persians look silly, he turned the bird over to a new owner—and now in this town there is a lonesome old woman who calls out to her companion:

"Hello, Polly!"

ADOPTS TANK SYSTEM TO FOIL HOLD-UP MEN

St. Louis.—Four men in a small car stopped directly in the path of a Belt Line trolley car. All had revolvers. One started for the rear door of the car. Moleman Charles O. Wray decided on quick action. He signaled Conductor Cecil Rayner.

"It's a hold-up," he called. "Get away!" said Rayner.

Wray did. He charged the car in "tunk," knocked it off the track and escaped. The men, fighting the car, climbed in and rode away.

GIRL WILL WED SHATTERED HERO

Crippled in Battle, Pretty Miss Loves Him Just the Same.

Rochester, N. Y.—Miss Helen Weston, a pretty young girl of this city, will marry her war hero, who was crippled in battle, in a month.

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DAYS OF BLACK MAGIC ARE PAST

Old Conjurer's Shop in New York City Is Closed for Lack of Trade.

FEW MAGICIANS LEFT

Fakirs in Far Off India Still Stick to Illusions That Amused and Mystified Public Throughout World.

New York.—Black magic, known also as the art of legerdemain, is passing. Its southern hue has faded into pale gray. Soon, it is predicted, it will have disappeared in the white page of oblivion. Francis Martinik knows so.

Francis Martinik knows so. For 38 years Martinik manufactured the instruments which the artists in legerdemain used for the bewilderment and amusement of audiences, manufactured and sold them in his old curiosity shop on Sixth avenue. Now he has sold his old conjurer's shop and retired with his memories, simply because the trade is dwindling. Virtual-

ly the only call worth mentioning comes from fakirs in India, and they, too, appear to be going out of business.

During the early years of his business career Martinik traveled about the world from England to Cape Colony, from San Francisco to Ceylon, to study the methods and instruments of those who practiced sleight of hand.

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LIFT OFF CORNS!

Drop Freezone on a touchy corn, then lift that corn off with fingers.

Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little Freezone on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then you lift it right out. Yes, mogle! No humbug!



A tiny bottle of Freezone costs but a few cents at any drug store, but is sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation.

Freezone is the sensational discovery of a Cincinnati genius. It is wonderful. Adv.

It is estimated that 70 per cent of the residents of the United States use electricity in some form every day.

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RURAL NEWS

LAKE VILLA

Mrs. Hooper is entertaining her sister from Chicago.

Edna Wallace, who is working in Kenosha as a telephone operator, was home over Sunday.

Mrs. Westlake of Camp Lake was a Sunday guest of the C. B. Hamlin family and attended the Red Cross auction sale.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Murrie moved last week to Antioch to be nearer Mr. Murrie's work since accepting his position with the Standard Oil Co.

By mistake last week the names of Mrs. Carl Miller, Mrs. Jas. Atwell and Walter Douglas were omitted from the Red Cross committees and we wish to correct it.

Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Lund were called to the city last week Saturday to attend the funeral of their thirteen-year-old granddaughter Grady Lund, who has been ill for the past few months with tuberculosis.

The Red Cross auction sale of last Saturday will long be remembered by all who attended. J. K. Deering and O. W. Lehman were splendid auctioneers and each one auctioned a registered calf from the farms. The first, the Lehman calf was auctioned by Deering, each bidder paying his bid and the last bidder being the buyer, brought \$153. The second, the Deering calf was auctioned by Lehman and bidding was enthusiastic, the calf bringing \$470. An Old Glory quilt made by Mrs. Margaret Caliger was sold in the same manner, bringing \$145. Eggs, honey, vegetable, poultry, etc., all brought prices but the society had not enough time to sell all, so the sale will be continued next Saturday ending up with a big dance in the evening. There will be a good display of fancy work, canned goods, plants, etc., next Saturday. A complete report will be made later by the various committees. Special mention should be made of our splendid speakers and music at the Red Cross auction. Rev. Rompel of Waukegan gave a stirring address in the afternoon and Julian Arnold, son of Sir Edwin Arnold of England, was the speaker of the evening. A band of twenty-five Jackies from Great Lakes furnished splendid music as did also our own Allendale band. The Jackies were entertained at the homes of our people in and around the village till Sunday. Monsieur Rambert in his acrobatic feats was a good number and Madame LeVoy as a fortune teller was popular.

MILLBURN

N. S. Denman spent last Sunday at Libertyville.

C. E. Denman and family were Libertyville visitors Friday.

Earl White of Urbana, Ill., spent the week-end with his parents.

V. H. Strang, wife and son and Mrs. Dawson were Kenosha visitors the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Yager and son of Waukegan, spent Sunday with H. D. Minto.

Many from this vicinity attended the Red Cross section at Lake Villa Saturday.

The Ladies Aid society will have an ice cream social at the church Thursday evening, July 25.

Miss Pearl Cleveland and brother Warren of Chicago were week-end guests of the home folks.

Friday evening, July 19, there will be a Red Cross social at the church. Clarence Diver and others will speak. Also some Great Lakes music. Come.

Hambit Wool.

Rabbit hair is supplanting wool in the felt hat making industry of Australia, where there are 30 factories in operation at present making use of rabbit fur for this purpose. It is said to be superior to the finest merino, and millions of rabbit skins are made use of annually.

Formation of Coral Reefs.

Coral reefs and islands are formed by the coral-building polyp. These animals only live in clear water, the depth of which is not greater than about twenty-five fathoms, and the temperature of which does not sink below 63 degrees Fahrenheit.

Time for Seeing Appointed.

Our eyes are hidden that we cannot see the things that stare us in the face, until the hour arrives that the mind is ripened; then we behold them and the time we saw them not is like a dream.—Emerson.

Plenty of Experience.

Hokma—"So he's in the diplomatic service, eh? Well, he's eminently fitted for it." Pokus—"How so?" "He used to be stage manager for an amateur dramatic club."—Life.

TREVOR

Mrs. Fred Shreck is visiting relatives in Chicago.

Dwight Burgess and wife of Bristol called on Mrs. Jennie Booth.

Miss Leone Champin of Austin spent the week-end with her aunt Mrs. Shreck.

Fred Shreck entertained a sister and family from Libertyville Thursday.

Dr. Sherman Smith of New Munster made a professional call in town Monday.

Mrs. Alvis Hahn entertained relatives from Chicago Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Letzer entertained a company of young men from Chicago last week.

Mrs. Claude Dixon of Silverlake visited her mother, Mrs. Henry Lubeno on Saturday.

Mrs. Fred Murphy and daughter were guests of relatives in Dixon, Ill., last week.

The dance at the hall Saturday evening given by the Mystic Workers was well attended.

Flossie Shreck returned home Thursday after spending some time with relatives in Libertyville.

Luther Taylor and Dan Johnson autoed from Racine Saturday to visit their sister, Mrs. Hartnell.

Miss Leora Sheen who is attending summer school at Milwaukee spent Sunday with the home folks.

Geo. Faulkner and wife and Mrs. C. Shottliff and daughter of Wilmet called at Ebert Kennedy's Sunday.

Stanley Schmaleski, who has been employed as book-keeper at the creamery returned to Chicago Sunday.

Mrs. Mickle and Mrs. Harry Lubeno attended the meeting of the Eastern Star Wednesday evening at Wilmet.

Mr. and Mrs. Burgess and Mr. and Mrs. Tom Garland and daughter Ruth of Bristol called on Trevor friends Friday.

On last Tuesday night at Oak Park, Ill., parties broke into a garage and stole a car belonging to Mrs. Clayton Lester (nee Leah Kennedy) at this writing it has not been recovered.

Miss Birdella Drom of Chicago, Byron Patrick, Nelson Drom of Silverlake and Miss Nina Drom of Geneva Junction autoed to Madison Saturday to visit Salin Scherf, who has been called to serve his country.

Would Welcome Age.

Glady had red hair and the school children, liked to tease her about it. The teacher, finding her almost in tears, tried to comfort her. But Glady pouted and said: "I'll be glad when I get to be an old lady." Her teacher, puzzled, asked why she was in a hurry to grow old. "Then my old red hair will just have to turn gray," was the startling answer.

Concerning the Farmer.

Let us not be deceived by politicians or self conceit. Farmers are not perfect. Nor have they monopolized upon honesty and integrity. As a class we have the unfaithful as well as the faithful, the deserving as well as the slothful, the dishonest as well as the honest. Men are not perfect in any occupation.—Exchange.

Imperfect Flapjack.

The Toledo Blade thinks that it requires physical exercise after eating to make the flapjack a success. There must be something wrong with the Toledo flapjack if that is true. Here in Houston, after the fourth flapjack one beholds the sky as a bouquet of rainbows and then begins to dream.—Houston Post.

New Rock-Boring Machine.

A new machine fitted with pneumatic hammers and chisels is able to bore through hard rock at the rate of about nine feet in 24 hours. This machine was used in subway work in New York city, and marked a great advance in swift, safe and cheap rock tunneling.

Advanced the result of Experience.

The world's advance is due only to the hopes, the plans, the progress and the work of living men and women who have tested of the waters of life for themselves and know what it is to live and are determined that the rest of the world shall have life more abundantly.

At the Reception.

"What strange manners that author has?" "Yes. If you didn't know he was a literary lion you'd mistake him for an educated pig."—Boston Transcript.

Orchid's Drinking Tube.

One of South America's curiosities is an orchid which has a peculiar tube that it lets down into the water when it wants a drink. At other times it is kept curled up.

WILMOT

Grace Carey entertained the Holy Name choir Monday night.

There will be the annual election of officers at the Red Cross rooms Thursday.

Private Otto Stensel has been transferred from Camp Custer to Long Island.

Private Clarence Holtorf has been transferred from Camp Custer to Long Island.

Mrs. Judy of Lawrenceville, Ill., is the guest of her niece, Mrs. A. H. Kruckman.

The M. E. Ladies Aid was entertained at the home of Mrs. Chas. Phillips Friday afternoon.

Ben Nett and family attended the funeral of Mrs. Nett's uncle at New Munster Saturday morning.

Mrs. H. Darby and Eva and Mrs. F. Burroughs attended a party at the home of Mrs. Hook at Grayslake on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. DeGraffe and Miss Clark of Chicago motored out and spent several days as the guests of the Martin McGuire family.

It is with regret that friends of Mr. and Mrs. C. Lester, of Oak Park, learned that their car had been stolen during the past week.

Dr. Ott of The Northwestern University of Watertown, and Herbert Mousse, of Burlington, called at the Rev. Jedele home Friday night.

A recent letter from Private Carl Ganger to his parents said that as yet he had seen no trench duty and was well. "Somewhere in France."

Rev. Jedele and wife entertained their company of the past week with a picnic at Lake Geneva Sunday. Four cars loaded drove up from here.

Lieutenant Earle Darby has been advanced to Instructor in Gas and has been sent to many different camps in this capacity in France of late.

Mr. and Mrs. Ned Shottliff and daughters and Mrs. Rockwell motored from Rockton and spent the past week visiting at the Ed Loney and Mrs. Duffy homes.

The Reverends A. Bendler, J. Karrer, A. Schults and A. Cronewald of Milwaukee have been guests of Rev. S. Jedele during the Lutheran Synod at Burlington.

Roy Bufton and wife took the Misses Rosa, Alice and Kate Bufton and their guest, Miss Morgan on a motor trip to Lake Geneva, Zenda and Walworth on Sunday.

The musical concert given by the pupils of Prof. Bufton at the Woodman hall Wednesday night was well attended and the children acquitted themselves very creditably.

Miss Dora Morgan of Billings, who has been a guest of Alice Bufton the past week left Wednesday for Gary, Ind., and from there for a visit at St. Paul before returning to her home.

Fred Hanneman has accepted a position as a teacher in the Commercial department in the Marshall high school, at a salary of \$1200 a year. He will have four teachers under him in his department.

Mr. and Mrs. Kersting, Mr. and Mrs. J. Oxtoby and Mrs. D. Oxtoby called at the Wm. Volbrecht home this week. Mr. Kersting will return shortly to his home in Fargo, N. D. Mrs. Kersting is to remain for an extended visit with friends here.

The following officers were elected at the annual meeting of the St. Anne's society held at the Holy Name church, Sunday. President, Mrs. Lois; Vice President, Eliza Fleming; Treasurer, Mrs. J. Ludwig; Secretary, Mrs. James Carey; Cemetery directors—Mrs. J. Nett, Mrs. J. Moran and Mrs. Walter Carey.

The Misses McGuire entertained the Misses May Fendley, Mary Cerney and the Messrs. Lawrence Carney, Arthur Goodman, Harold Kilburg at a week-end party at Camp McGuire. Saturday night the Misses McGuire entertained their Chicago friends with an old fashioned hay rack party and attended the dance at Trevor.

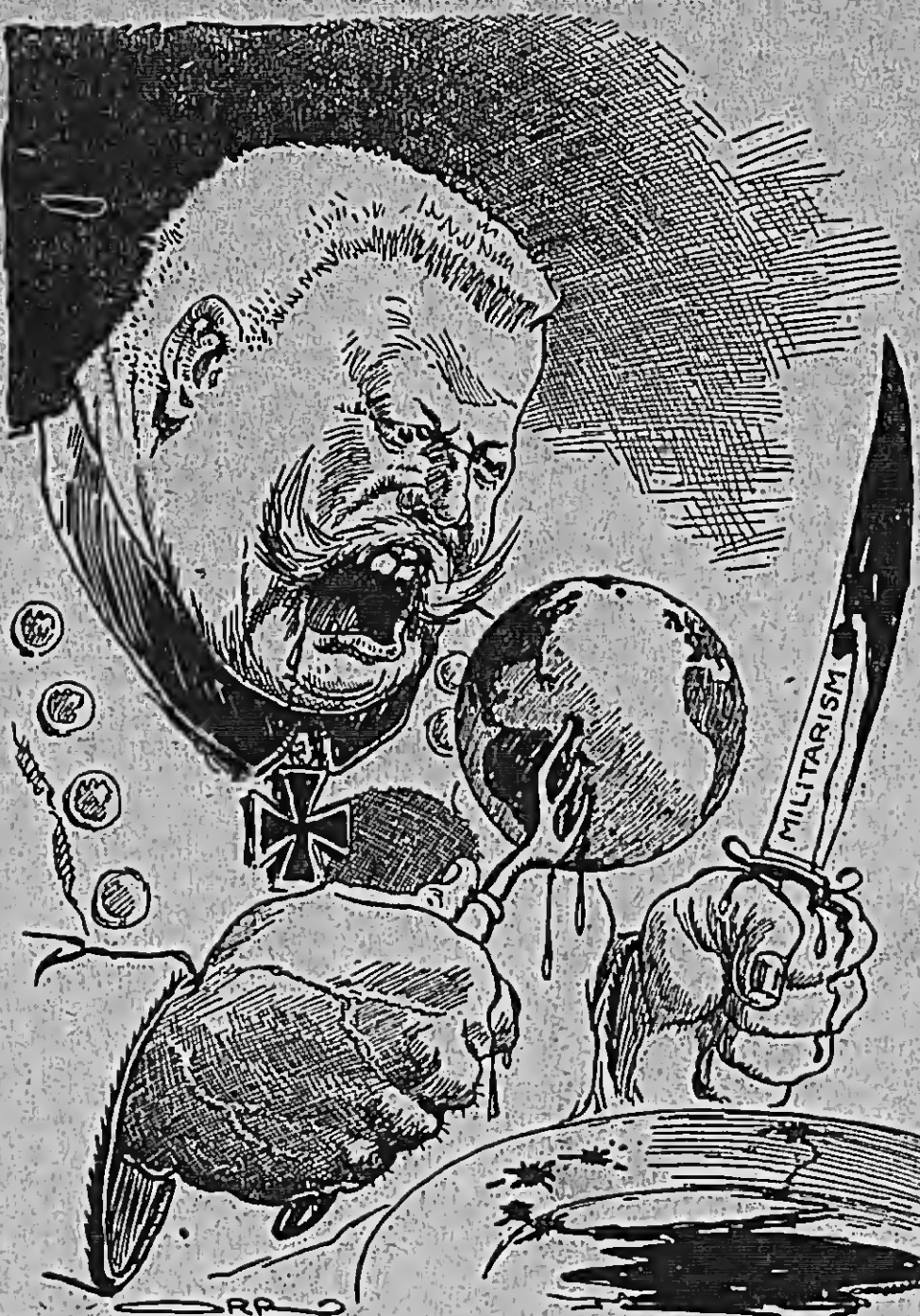
Wm. Stensel was very badly injured Saturday morning when he was kicked in the mouth by a horse, breaking his upper jaw bones and knocking out or breaking off most of his upper teeth. Dr. Becker has charge of the case and found it necessary to take several stitches in a bad cut across his tongue.

Dr. Murphy was called to Kenosha Monday to take over the practice of Dr. Thompson, who left for war duty Tuesday. Dr. Murphy has been a very successful practitioner here for the past two years and will be greatly missed by a large circle of patrons and friends. Dr. Murphy will be house physician for the St. Catherine hospital and physician for the Knight's of Columbus and Eagle lodges.

Makes Many Matches.

A single manufacturer in London makes nearly a thousand million boxes of matches every year.

THE GERMAN AMBITION



Germans Plan World Rule; Other Races to Be Menials

By CLARENCE L. SPEED

(Written for the War Committee of the Union League Club of Chicago.)

"They stood at the midnight end of the world and threw his heavy battle-axe. 'So far as my hammer goes whirling through the air shall the land and the sea be mine.' And the hammer flew from his hand, flew over the whole earth; it fell at the furthest end of the South, so that all should become his own. Since then 'tis the joyous German right with the hammer to win land. We are of the race of the Hammer-God and mean to inherit his world empire."

So wrote Felix Dahn, famous German poet. So spoke the Kaiser and his ministers. So taught the German professors and economists, and so believed the great mass of the German people as they started gaily on the world war, sure in their own minds of easy conquest, arrogant in their belief of mental and military superiority, and confident of the protection of the "German God," not the benevolent deity of other lands, but the Thor of the barbarian tribes who overran Europe nearly two thousand years ago.

Prussians Long Land Grabbers. Expansion has been the sole aim of the Prussian rulers since the days of Frederick the Great. Expansion, to a Prussian, means not peaceful settlement of uncivilized lands, but forcible spoliation of one's neighbors; not colonization but conquest. Prussia, by conquest, expanded from a little inland state to the great German empire of today. The Prussian dream now is expansion until the world is mastered as Rome mastered it; expansion until there is no room on the globe for any trade but German trade.

One of the most popular books in Germany during the years immediately preceding the war was "Greater Germany and Mid-Europe in the Year 1950." It tells how Germany must dominate Europe, take what it wants from these who now have it, and reduce the population of conquered lands to servitude. Here is a typical quotation:

"The Germans, being alone entitled to exercise political rights, to serve in the army and navy, and to acquire landed property, will recover the feeling they had in the middle ages of being a people of masters. They will gladly tolerate the foreigners living amongst them, to whom inferior manual services would be entrusted."

Others to Sweep Streets. Presumably they would allow the French, the Belgians and the Italians, who now are opposing them so valiantly, to sweep the streets and dig the sewers.

Klaus Wagner, noted German writer, in his "Krieg," says: "South America must also and may easily become a home for new free Teutonic races. Reestablishment of the territory by people of Teutonic stock; removal of the non-Teutonic inhabitants to reservations, or best of all, to Africa. Retention of Teutonic-Latin in South America in so far as they are physically, mentally and morally sound, and are passed by a commission of anthropologists, physicians, artists and teachers."

Imagine such a spectacle! German commission passing on your steeps to live in these United States; picture, if you can, how you would pass your examination! And if the German artist happened not to like the color of your eyes or the shade of your hair, to Africa you would go. If the German teacher thought you failed to articulate your gutturals properly, it would mean deportation.

That it is the intention of Germany to hold Belgium, thus gaining possession of the channel ports and robbing England of its control of that portion of the sea which lies between her and the continent, is no longer left in doubt. Baron von Bissing, the first German governor of conquered Belgium, who stood high in the favor of the Kaiser, and presumably expressed his royal master's ideas, wrote, in his "Testament," shortly before he died, as follows:

"Anyone who knows as I do how how important Belgium is to Germany politically, economically and strategically, would see how grievous a mistake we should make were we to concede a peace which does not leave us masters of Belgium; for, whatever happens, Belgium cannot be allowed to remain under Franco-British influence, but, on the contrary, must be used to enhance our power."

Holland Fears an Attack.

Holland remains a neutral nation. Germany has declared no war on her, but the troops of Holland are mobilized on the border, and engineers stand ready to cut the dikes and flood the country, because Holland knows, as does the world, that Germany plans, as soon as she finds it expedient, to take Holland. The mouths of the Rhine empty into the sea through Holland. Because the Rhine carries German trade, Germany holds that the actual ownership of the entire river from its source to the sea is essential to Germany. "Die Wacht am Rhein," absolute as it is on the upper reaches of the river, still means something in the North, and Germany has set her heart on controlling the river from the Alps to the sea, of fortifying its mouths, and making it in reality an in-spag the "German Rhine."

Real Policy of Conquest.

Are German plans, as thus exposed, but the empty vaporings of irresponsible braggarts? Ask the deported workmen of Belgium, who have been sent away to make room for the settlement of Germans on the frontier? Ask the inhabitants of Posen, who have suffered under German persecution for generations. Ask those sturdy Frenchmen who still remain in Alsace in spite of the German efforts to drive them out. Ask the survivors of two years of German occupation of Poland whether or not deliberate starvation and deportation do not mean that their land must not be covered with native inhabitants but must be given up for German occupation. Ask the Armenians, those few of them who remain, hiding from the bloody Turks offered by Germany.

Every nation which has felt the weight of Prussian power will answer in the same way. Their only answer is that "Deutschland ueber Alles" means exactly "Germany above all"—means domination, persecution, and crippling when extermination is impossible.

That is why America is in the war. She sees Germany's plans to extend her power until no one can resist it. Protected, perhaps, for the time being, by her isolation and her latent power, from the immediate threat of German conquest, America cannot sit idly by and see nine-tenths of the world overrun by Prussianism, knowing, as she now knows, that her turn may come later. America must fight, and must fight to the finish, which means the downfall of Prussian autocracy and the quenching forever of the Prussian lust for conquest.

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Ironing
Cleaning

All in a single day

Housework needn't be spread over the entire week. Most of your routine tasks can be done in a single day when electricity is in the house for them.

Electric Washing Machines
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will take the drudgery out of the operations and lengthen the hours. Every lamp socket in the wired house yields power to run these and numerous other comfort bringing appliances.

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House wiring our specialty

Sequoit Lodge No. 327 A.F. & A.M.

Holds regular communications the first and third Wednesday evenings of every month.

Visiting brethren always welcome.

FRANK DUER, Sec'y. P. O. HAWKINS, W. M.

The Eastern Star meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

JULIA ROSENFELDT, W. M.

IDA USMOND, Sec'y

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Diamonds, watches and all kinds of jewelry at less than cost. At half the price you pay regular stores.

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Antioch, Ill.

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Meets at 7:30 the first and third Monday evening of every month in the Woodmen hall, Antioch, Ill. Visiting neighbors always welcome.

J. C. JAMES, Clerk. NORMAN PROCTOR, V. C.

L. G. STRANG

Licensed Embalmer and

Funeral Director

ANTIOCH, ILL.

PHONE 128-R

ALSO FARMER'S LINE

W. G. Bragg

Teacher of Violin

Associate teacher of Chas. K. Lindsay

Studio in Opera House Block

Reference

Dr. F. S. Morrell, Antioch

INGALLS BROS.

WARRICKAN OPTOMETRISTS

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